

lighting system

Workers Face Last Victims

Force of stenographers from the city of cleaning women in the city, while chauffeurs made the two-thirds of the refugees. In one family, whose home was completely blown away, were eight under ten years, while in the heart of the devastated area were found injured by falling stones.

A request of the mayor of London, Miss Elizabeth Ashcroft, director of nurses in the city's bureau, and Miss Helen, daughter of James Byrnes of New York, council of the Red Cross commission, rushed lined beds, prunes, biscuits, marmalade, condensed milk for the babies, and bedding to the emergency in the stables of an idle race car in the scene of the disaster.

Sleep in Stalls.

The roofs of whose houses were off, are sleeping on hay in stalls. One of the cars which had food brought back one woman and children whose home was destroyed.

Her mother and two children, third expected soon, were also back to Paris.

Mayor of La Courneuve was in a garden when the explosion occurred. He himself was wounded, and his wife was killed.

He is sending refugees to the Red Cross hotel he said.

He wasn't surprised to see you. We expected American aid to be first. High tribute is paid to the French government.

Lord George and the other members of the British government. Political conferences which Secretary Baker will have abroad are conducted by officials as of more importance than his inspection activities. Information which Mr. Baker obtained his observations of the political activities of the British and French governments will be utilized by the president in the formulation of policy, and the amplification of policies.

It has been suggested that the secret of Italy in his tour, but this has been definitely decided.

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U-BOATS SINK 4 SHIPS TO ONE BUILT BY U. S.

Need of Speeding Is Shown by Facts on Tonnage.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
Washington, D. C., March 18.—(Special.)—The United States and its allies are facing a dangerous situation from which they can be rescued only by American statesmanship and organization of the highest order.

German submarines are sinking twice as much ocean tonnage as all the ships put together are building, and four times as much as the United States alone is constructing, although upon the United States rests the chief responsibility for supplying enough vessels to beat the submarines.

Unless the rate of submarine destruction can be decreased by the war on the undersea craft, or unless American shipbuilding can be speeded up enormously, a year will elapse before it will be possible to launch a ton of shipping for every ton destroyed by submarines.

Will Not Starve England.
This does not mean that Germany is going to realize her hope of starving England into submission. The U-boats have done their utmost in a year and have demonstrated that England cannot be starved.

"It does mean that unless the situation can be greatly improved the allies will have to go upon shorter rations with the danger of impaired morale involved therein, that the transportation of American troops and equipment will be retarded, and that America will not begin to fight on the scale required for victory until the spring of 1919."

Means Loss of Life.
It does mean that the lives of thousands of American soldiers are in danger of being sacrificed this year for want of the ships to bring them reinforcements of trained troops, to bring airplanes, tanks, arms, and ammunition, and the countless forms of other supplies necessary to effective military operations.

The submarine menace may be greatly reduced by increasing destruction of U-boats by the American and British navies. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has been saying for months that the submarine peril is being slowly but surely overcome. The losses of tonnage, however, do not diminish. The tonnage figures on these losses have been divulged to the public.

Must Increase Building.
With the reduction of submarine destruction uncertainty, therefore, there is only one way to offset the submarine peril—by increasing the production of tonnage fully twofold in all the countries fighting Germany.

England and the United States alone can produce the tonnage needed. England, though the greatest and oldest builder of modern ships, is maintaining an army of 5,000,000 men and producing munitions not only for herself but for France and Italy. England is producing a large amount of tonnage, but she can produce only a fraction of the necessary amount.

It therefore devolves upon the United States, practically a tyro in shipbuilding but with greater resources of men and material and lesser responsibilities on the firing line, to turn out the tonnage needed to shorten the war, if not to save the allied nations from defeat.

Dutch Vessels an Aid.
The Dutch ships of approximately 1,000,000 tons about to be taken over by the United States and England will ease the situation considerably. In addition, the management of American and allied shipping in present times has improved materially since Gen. Goethals effected sweeping reforms in the transport service. There is less delay in loading in American and unloading on the European ports. The return trip of vessels has been shortened to twenty days.

Notwithstanding these favorable circumstances, officials in charge of shipbuilding pronounce the situation extremely serious and admit that the production of the United States is not sufficient to meet the needs of the war, an unprecedented effort and build ships at least three times as fast as at present.

All Up to President.
This is a problem squarely up to the president. It has been presented to Mr. Wilson in all its details. It is up to the president because it extends beyond the jurisdiction of any single agency of the government concerned in the production of tonnage.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and General Manager Pies of the Emergency Fleet corporation, who have had control of the shipbuilding organization for four months, have required many of the blunders of the previous regime, and now have the task operating to the extent made possible by the means within their control.

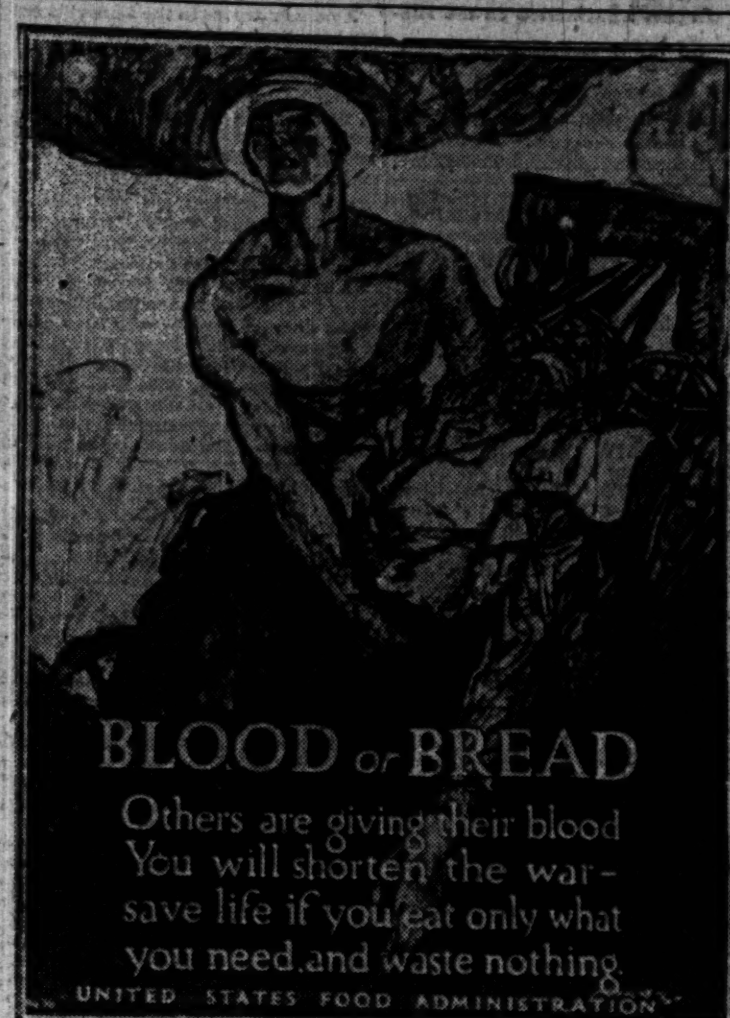
Construction of steel ships has been delayed by lack of steel, due partly to the inability of the mills to furnish plates in sufficient quantity, in addition to satisfying heavy demands, and partly to railroad congestion resulting from the war. Neither the steel industries board nor any other agency of the government could assure the shipping board a steady supply of steel.

Must Work Without Stop.
Only in the Seattle yards is more than one shift of men being worked each twenty-four hours. Mr. Pies is endeavoring to put two shifts into operation in yards ready to accommodate the increased number of workmen.

To speed up the present program of construction it will be necessary to work three shifts of men every twenty-four hours on all the ways completed. The most corporation now is expending \$100,000 to light the yards of the enormous Dry Dock and Shipbuilding company, and it will be necessary to install lighting systems at all other

ART FOR OUR COUNTRY'S SAKE

Exhibit of War Posters by Prominent Artists Opens at the Art Institute.



SHELL SHOCK
U. S. Soldiers Asked to Help Halt Malady by Reporting All Suspicious Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—(Special.)—The cooperation of American soldiers at the front in combatting "shell shock" is requested in a bulletin issued by the war department today.

Officers with special experience in nervous and mental diseases have been added to the medical department for service with troops at the front. Soldiers are urged to call to the attention of these medical officers any incipient cases of mental disease coming to their notice.

"Reports from abroad indicate," the bulletin says, "that a large number of the soldiers who break down nervously (shell shock) had for several days before their final collapse given evidence that they were fast approaching the limit of their nervous endurance. It is believed that had something been done for them during those critical days they would have gone back to their duty instead of remaining nervous invalids, with little prospect of recovery before the end of the war."

Nervous breakdown, often begins with sleeplessness, persistent homesickness, nervousness, depression, self-reproach, unreasonable fear, suspicion of others, feeling of resentment against others, and general complaints of ill health.

SHIPPING CHIEFS PUSH QUEST FOR AN 'UNSINKABLE'
Washington, D. C., March 18.—(Special.)—A revolutionary change of construction methods in the American shipbuilding program has been determined by the shipping board. Immediate steps are to be taken to build all steel ships for defense and immunity against submarine attack.

Official announcement was made today, however, of an abrupt change in construction methods. Hereafter all vessels are to be constructed of the two compartment type, with many additional transverse bulkheads.

Stripped of technicality, this means that all ships are to be built with double bottoms, an inner and an outer hull, amply trusted and riveted together, and with the space between filled with coal oil, or water, to absorb and deaden the force of torpedo explosion against the outer shell, or hull.

This type of ship was recommended to the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation by Rear Admiral D. M. Taylor, chief constructor of the navy. The change will not apply to the wooden ship building program, where it is impractical.



ARTISTS EXHIBIT POSTERS TO AID U. S. WAR WORK

Pictures Appeal for Men, Food, Money, and Patriotism.

BY LOUISE JAMES BARGELT.
Joseph Pennell is handling an exhibit of posters that opened yesterday afternoon at the Art Institute of Chicago. The United States government in dispatching to some other part of the country, according to the statement contained in a letter from Secretary of War Baker to Gov. Lowden of Illinois.

"It would, of course," says the letter of Secretary Baker, "be entirely possible gradually to transfer the work that is now being carried on at the Rock Island arsenal to other points, either in the state or elsewhere, and if necessary I shall not hesitate to assume the responsibility for such a step."

During the last few days government agents have seized liquor to the value of \$5,000.

One Gigantic Poster.
One entire wall of the first gallery of the new annex on the second floor is covered with a dramatic poster by Joseph Pennell. It is a poster urging the public to buy United States savings stamps. A group of soldiers is shown behind a cannon, in full action.

Brangwyn has a poster showing the rescue of women and children after the sinking of a torpedoed ship while the words "Stop This" lend added emphasis to the need for men in the navy.

There is another poster in which a portrait of Cardinal Mercier is reproduced with an impassioned appeal underneath to eat less wheat and meat and fat, and to send more to the war-stricken creatures of France and Belgium and Italy.

Two by Pennell.
There are two posters by Joseph Pennell, both of them official United States war films. One is "More Ships for Uncle Sam" and the other is a vivid lithograph "Forging the Weapons of War."

"Blood and Bread" is a very impressive poster against extravagance in the use of food and so is the "Adopt the Doctrine of the Clean Plate" which shows a fat man gazing at an over-ripe piece of food. Still again along the same line is a picture showing a long row of trains bearing food and underneath it the words of Pershing: "We must feed not only our soldiers but the millions of women and children behind the lines."

Public Meeting Tomorrow.
Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in Fullerton hall there will be a meeting to acquaint the public with the steps now being taken by the government to use the services of professional artists in the war.

Oliver Dennett Grover is chairman for the middle west.

The purpose of the meeting is to acquaint the public with the steps now being taken by the government to use the services of professional artists in the war.

The program for the meeting includes music by the Great Lakes band, short addresses by Charles L. Hutchinson, Harry Pratt Judson, Joseph Pennell, Mr. Grover, and a speech by Col. Nathan William MacDonough.

THREE MORE OF REILLY'S BOYS IN CASUALTIES

One Dead from Disease, Belief, and Two Are Wounded.

Three more men of Col. Henry J. Reilly's One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery were named in the casualty list issued by the war department at Washington yesterday.

In the list of "Died of Disease" was carried the name "Johnnie Wright," a pneumonia victim. A careful check of the complete roster of the regiment disclosed that there was no "Johnnie" but that there was a Don E. Wright, member of Battery E.

Parents Out of City.
Parents of Don E. Wright were found to be living in widely separated parts of the United States—the father, Dr. L. O. Wright, in San Jose, Cal., and the mother, Mrs. E. A. Klingenberg, at Milwaukee. Messages of inquiry were dispatched by this bureau, but replies had not been received at a late hour last night.

Wright's Chicago address was given as 3120 Calumet avenue.

Danville's list of wounded for the week was increased to eleven with the wounding of Privates John E. McCabe and Elmer J. Bell, both of Battery A. McCabe, who is reported severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Mary McCabe. Bell, who is only slightly wounded, is a son of Mrs. Lida Bell. He has made his home at Danville for a number of years.

Proud of Wounded Son.
Mrs. May Whitford of Waterman, a Chicago suburb, was at work in an American Red Cross shop there yesterday when she received a message that her only son, Lawrence, had been wounded in action in France March 13. "I am proud of my boy," she said. "He is the first boy from Waterman to be wounded."

James V. Lyons, a member of Battery D, Sixth United States field artillery and son of the late Capt. Patrick Lyons of the Chicago fire department, has been wounded and is now recovering at a base hospital in France, according to a message received yesterday by his mother from the war department. The Lyons home is at 1441 Hollywood avenue.

Frederick Hough of 4530 Lake Park avenue, who died in Scotland from injuries in an airplane accident, was the first of the public school volunteers in the war to meet death. He was a student at the Tilden Technical High school and left to join the Royal Flying corps.

Prof. Hoben Will Leave for Y. M. C. A. Work in France.
Prof. Allan Hoben, 5738 Blackstone avenue, for ten years professor of practical theology at the University of Chicago and prominent in educational and church circles of the city, is about to start for France to become a member of the Y. M. C. A. Red Triangle force. Prof. Hoben will leave a wife and five children. He is 43 years old and has been welcomed gladly by Y. M. C. A. leaders.

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—(Special.)—Forty-four names appear on today's casualty list issued by the war department, including that of Capt. James E. Miller, either killed in action or taken prisoner. Eight men were killed in action, five died from wounds, twelve died from disease, one died from accident, five were severely wounded, and eleven were slightly wounded. Of the eight killed in action five previously had been reported wounded. The list follows:

KILLED IN ACTION.
Sergt. Paul H. Long.

Private.
Robert L. Clausen, William T. Smith, Wm. H. Hammet, Trimble C. Sparks, M. R. Morrison, Ray C. Walden.

KILLED OR PRISONER.
Capt. James E. Miller.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Corporal Charles H. Burke, Corporal Robert B. Week.

Private.
Crawford Z. Ables, Frank A. Cople, Moffat E. Brees, H. D. Gentry.

DIED OF DISEASE.
Sergt. Richard H. Ellis, Corporal Charles Adams.

Private.
Eliak J. Berg, Elmer Jackson, Grant H. Cutler, Geo. Schwabauer, Anton Hillman, John S. Slater, Cook L. T. Free-R. W. Williams, Daniel F. Kelly, Johnnie Wright.

DIED OF ACCIDENT.
Lieut. John G. Kelly.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.
Lieut. Edmund P. Glover, Corporal Oliver N. Glinther.

Private.
S. W. Harding, Mechanic W. M. John E. McCabe, Maxwell.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
Lieut. John B. Graham, Lieut. George H. Pendleton.

Corporal.
Howard A. Lerch, Graham R. Negan, Dolt A. Warren, D. B. Swepston, Anthony Diello.

Private.
Harry O. Joly, Geo. Herranourt, John H. McGowan, Paul E. Weiche.

Electrician Oscar Rudbeck of 73 Park avenue, New York, on duty on March 18, the navy department today announced. His body was not recovered.

ILLINOIS LAGS IN WAR SAVINGS COLLECTIONS.
"What's the matter with Illinois? Is it lacking in patriotism, or is it simply careless of its obligations to the government?"

These questions were brought home to the war savings committee for Illinois yesterday when first official reports were received from Washington of the sales of thrift and war savings stamps by states up to and including Feb. 28.

Illinois, while it ranked seventh among the states in the total volume of sales, was twenty-sixth in per capita sales, and the figures showed that the people of this state cared just 33 cents apiece whether or not this country goes down to defeat in its war with Germany. This 33 cents per capita is the lowest in the nation.

U. S. TROOPS GET RIGHT OF WAY IN SHIPS TO FRANCE

Plans Made to Rush Many Thousands Overseas This Month.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., March 18.—(Special.)—Tens of thousands of national guard and national army troops will be rushed to France during the spring months as the consequence of a new speeding up policy adopted by the war department.

The movement of troops to France has slackened perceptibly in the last two months. The two principal reasons for this were the delays in bunkering ships, causing a congestion of supplies at seaboard, and the decision of the war department, based on the recommendation of Gen. Bliss, American military representative on the allied war council, to send supplies ahead of troops.

Troops now are to be given the right of way, and with increased transport facilities the war department will be able to rush soldiers to France faster than at any time since the United States entered the war.

Use Dutch Ships.
Taking over the Dutch ships will add thousands of increased tonnage for transport of troops. The first ships of the new merchant fleet have been launched on the Pacific coast and will be commissioned in May. Aside from these increased shipping facilities, improvements in handling ships now in transport service have increased the carrying capacity of troop ships.

The time of loading ships at port of embarkation and unloading them at ports of debarkation has been cut in half through economies instituted by Gen. Goethals, who as chief of storage and transportation handles ship loading, and through improvement of terminal conditions at French and British ports. These improvements have cut from ten to twenty days from the round trip time consumed by troop transports.

Must Reft Ships.
Officials would not indicate to what extent the Dutch ships taken over by the United States government will be used as troop transports. Some changes would be necessary to fit these ships up as troop carriers. But every one of these ships used as a food or supplies cargo ship will release a ship now carrying cargo as a troop transport and the net result will be to give the United States a much larger transport fleet.

National army and national guard troops will be alternated in the movement of troops to France in line with the war department's policy to make an equal distribution of draft, guard, and regular troops in organizing divisions into corps in France.

Kaiser Pins His Faith on Victory in the West
AMSTERDAM, March 17.—(Special.)—"I have strong hope that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will soon win for us complete victory on the western front," reads a message by Emperor William to the Pomeranian provincial council, as quoted in the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

CLAIMS U-BOAT HAS DESTROYED BRITISH MORALE

AMSTERDAM, March 18.—In the course of a speech before the Import Trades' association, Dr. Karl Helfferich, formerly secretary of the Imperial treasury of Germany, accusing Great Britain of waging war for an economic overthrow of German world competition, according to advices from Berlin, asserted that things had turned out differently than Great Britain had expected.

"By means of the U-boat war," he said, "we laid the ax to the root of Great Britain's strength with incomparably greater effectiveness than did Napoleon with his continental interdiction. But we must not overlook how systematically and successfully Great Britain has executed her economic program."

"By breaking all laws relative to contraband and blockade, she severed our overseas traffic with the outer world. By the institution of her blacklist, by intimidation and violence, by her application of the thumbscrew of hunger, she also restricted economic intercourse by our neutral neighbors."

"By sequentiation and forced liquidation, by abrogation of treaties, robbery of our patents, destruction of our settlements, squandering of our stocks of goods, and by every kind of chicanery and oppression, Great Britain sought everywhere to destroy our economic interests."

"If final peace fails to return to us what our enemies have taken and destroyed; if it fails to restore us freedom in our work and our spirit of enterprise in the world, then the German people are crippled for an immeasurable period."

DO YOU WORK INDOORS

Then you need a winter tonic to keep up your blood strength and nerve-force. For nearly fifty years physicians have prescribed

SCOTT'S EMULSION

because it is a true food and an active tonic, easily digested and free from alcohol. If you are run down, if night finds you tired and sleep is not refreshing, by all means get Scott's Emulsion today. You need it.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

Lloyd George Nips Nifty German Prisoner Trick

LONDON, March 18.—Replying to a parliamentary deputation which had urged a general exchange of German and British prisoners over 48 years of age, Premier David Lloyd George today declined to give his consent to the proposal. He said that the plan would mean the exchange of 3,000 British prisoners at Ruhleben against about 14,000 Germans held in British prison camps.

CAPITALS TELL
OF INCREASE IN
THE FIGHTINGOfficial Reports Give All
Versions of Moves on
War Fronts.

FRENCH FRONT

PARIS, March 18.—French patrols operating north of the Aisne, returned with prisoners. Northwest of Helms, near La Pompe, enemy raids against small French posts were without success.

Artillery fighting continues on the right bank of the Meuse. Enemy reconnoitering parties, attempting to approach the French lines in the region of Hardoumont and northwest of Bezonvaux, were dispersed by the French fire.

In the Vosges the artillery activity was somewhat heavy north of Vion and on the right bank of the Fave. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

North of the Chemin des Dames the artillery on both sides showed great activity on Saturday.

On the left bank of the Meuse French troops carried out at nightfall a large raid in the region of the Chapp wood which resulted successfully. Under protection of the French artillery, which dominated the German artillery, our troops penetrated the opposing trenches on a front of 400 meters to a depth of 300 meters. After destroying the shelters, blockhouses, and defenses of the enemy, the French detachments returned to their own lines with eighty prisoners belonging to three different regiments and seven machine guns. Our losses were slight.

During the night French detachments were active and successful in entering enemy positions. Near Vaucourt they brought back ten prisoners in a raid.

On the right bank of the Meuse German batteries during the night bombarded violently all points between the Meuse and Bezonvaux. French counter fire also increased. Immediately north of St. Mihiel our patrols made prisoners.

There was intermittent artillery fighting in the region of La Pompe (Champagne front).

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the bombardment assumed a character of great intensity. It was followed by a series of strong German attacks near Samogneux, north of Courcieres wood, and in the region of Bezonvaux. Large enemy detachments approached our positions and succeeded in penetrating our lines at various points. The violence of our fire caused the enemy to suffer very heavy losses, and he was not able to maintain himself in the positions where he had gained a footing. Very heavy artillery fighting continued in this region.

Saturday night our troops penetrated enemy trenches at Maincourt wood on a front of 1,400 meters to a depth of 800 meters. The total number of prisoners taken on the left bank of the Meuse Saturday night exceeded 150, of whom several are officers.

On Saturday our pilots destroyed two German airplanes. Five other enemy machines fell within the German lines. Information now at hand shows that on March 13 and 15 four German airplanes, in addition to those previously reported, were brought down.

On March 16 one German airplane was destroyed and four others damaged severely by French aviators. Our bombing squadrons dropped 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on military establishments behind the enemy front.

BERLIN, March 18.—Army group of Prince Rupprecht—in Flanders, north

GERMANS GRABBING MORE OF RUSSIA



1.—It is reported that Petrograd is to be handed over to the Germans as a part of the peace terms. The entrance of the Germans into the city is expected on Tuesday.

2.—German troops advancing in the province of Orel, 100 miles southeast of Moscow, have been forced to fall back at Bratsk.

3.—Austro-German troops in the Ukraine have occupied Balaklava and Konotop, in the province of Tchernovyl.

4.—German and Austrian forces are reported to be advancing on Kharkov. Kharkov is about 100 miles south of Moscow and is the capital of the province of the same name.

5.—The Germans have occupied Nikoliev, a great wheat center as well as a strong naval base. It is reported that there are 1,000,000 bushels of wheat stored there.

6.—The Germans are reported to be advancing on Kherson.

7.—The Russian Black sea fleet, which is in the hands of the Bolsheviks, has fled to Sevastopol.

of Armentieres and in connection with English thrusts on both sides of La Bassée canal, the activity of the artillery increased several times. It was moderate on the remainder of the front.

Army group of Duke Albrecht—on the Lorraine front and in the middle Vosges the artillery fighting was active temporarily.

On the whole front the aerial activity was very marked. The French bombed hospital establishments at La Thour, which were clearly recognizable as such. Yesterday we shot down twenty-two enemy airplanes and two captive balloons.

In February the losses of the enemy aerial forces on the German front amounted to eighteen captive balloons and 138 airplanes. Fifty-nine of these airplanes fell behind our lines and the remainder beyond the enemy positions. In aerial encounters we lost sixty-one airplanes and three captive balloons.

Hostile artillery was active during the night south of the Reims-Cambrai road and in the neighborhood of Lens, and there was considerable activity against our forward areas between Warneton and Zonnebeke.

PARIS, March 17.—[Delayed.]—During the last two days the artillery fighting was especially intense in the zone of Neuport, Dixmude, and Marcken. We bombarded German military establishments at Leke, Messen, and Kruisstraat and replied effectively to the fire of long range guns against our communications and communications in the rear. Several times the Germans fired shells containing poisonous gas against

GERMANY WILL
SEIZE PROPERTY
OF AMERICANSOrders Reprisals for Sale
of the Possessions of
Teutons in U. S.

LONDON, March 18.—The Spanish and Swiss ambassadors at Berlin have been directed by the German foreign office to notify the American government that Germany will proceed with measures against American property in Germany in the same proportion that action is taken against German property in the United States. Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent reports.

Hitherto it is stated in the Berlin German announcement this action, the German government has restricted itself to measures "absolutely necessary to prevent enemy property in Germany being taken out of Germany during the war and thereby possibly benefiting Germany's enemies."

HITS BIG CONCERN.—Principal American holdings in Germany at present are said to be properties of the International Harvester corporation, the National Cash Register company and the American Radiator company.

There are large investments of American life insurance companies in Germany, but as these are merely for the security of German policyholders in these companies, it is not thought they will be molested.

Under the German law all American property may be taken. It is to meet this situation that A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, has asked congress to authorize him to take and sell the holdings of great German interests in America.

CHICAGO HOLDINGS LARGE.—W. H. Hill, vice president and treasurer of the American Radiator company, last night said that the company has two plants in Germany, valued at about \$1,000,000. The German government placed a custodian in charge of each about a year ago, he said.

The International Harvester corporation has a large factory at Neuss, covering about thirty acres, officials said, and has selling agencies in eight German cities.

ASKS FIXING OF
COTTON PRICES
IF ANY ARE SET

Washington, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire told the senate today that if the government was going into the business of fixing prices for agricultural products he saw no reason why it should not fix the price of cotton.

The senator was speaking in a resolution offered by Senator Gore of Oklahoma to suspend the rules in order to make his amendment fixing the price of what at \$2.50 a bushel, germane to the agricultural appropriation bill.

Although opposed on principle to government price fixing, Senator Gallinger said if one crop was to be controlled by the government, other crops should be.

"I know of no reason," he said, "why we should not fix the price of cotton. It brought 6 cents a pound not many years ago and it brings 35 cents a pound now, and it is very essential to the manufacture of implements of war."

BEING sure of satisfaction is one of the important facts for you in any purchase you make. We guarantee it here; or money cheerfully refunded.

If you're looking for smart style, come and see our Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

WHEN you see them you will not need to think about quality of materials, of workmanship, of shape-keeping; you know beforehand these things are absolutely right in any clothes these makers produce. Just find the style and model that suits you; we have it.

Young men in college, high school, business; very young men—preps—first long trousers fellows; older men can be correctly clothed here in Hart Schaffner & Marx suits and overcoats.

Styles right; qualities certain.
\$25 \$30 \$35 \$40 \$45 \$50 \$60

Men's fancy suits 2nd floor, blues and blacks 3rd floor, young men's 4th floor, overcoats 6th floor.

Good clothes; nothing else.

Southwest corner Jackson and State

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Money cheerfully refunded

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else.

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago Minneapolis St. Paul

ALLIES IN WEST
MAY HIT FIRST
AS FOE DELAYSArmies All Along Line
Ready to Leap
Forward.

(Continued from first page.)

three captive balloons "in aerial encounters," a phrase always used by the Germans in speaking of their own losses and which British officials claim, conceal their real losses.

French Airman Says.—The Paris report tells of the destruction of seven German aeroplanes and the driving down of five others.

Rome reports that five Austrian machines were destroyed in a day.

British naval airplanes from Dunblair, in the Clyde, were in the air in the period from Thursday to Sunday. It was officially announced this afternoon. Five other machines were brought down and two enemy observers were killed. All the British machines returned safely.

Pope Refused to Help.—ROMA, March 18.—[Delayed.]—Explanation was given today at the office of the papal secretary of state of the report that Pope Benedict was attempting to induce the belligerents to cease the air raids upon open cities. Mr. Cerretti, assistant papal secretary of state, said:

"The holy father has frequently condemned such acts by whomsoever committed, having at various times paved the way to a point agreement on this subject, but both belligerents apparently have so far been unable to discover means for limiting bombardments to war zones. On one hand, the Austro-Germans have claimed that air raids were of direct military value in that they lowered the morale in their hands were attacked. On the other hand, the allies insist on reprisals, also attacking military factories and warehouses near open cities."

Mr. Cerretti stated that the holy father is daily engaged in studying means, if not of ending the war, of at least limiting its horrors, but so far has not found arguments powerful enough to influence the belligerents to cease air raiding.

SEEK GERMAN SPY.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 17.—[Delayed.]—American intelligence officers report evidence leading to the conclusion that possibly a spy may be at work within the American lines northwest of Toul. Early this morning an American sentry saw a flash of light from a window facing in the direction of the enemy lines. He fired through the window and dashed into the house but failed to find any one.

Four hours later an important telephone wire within the American lines were found to have been cut.

Enter German Trenches.—An American patrol last night entered the enemy trenches at one end of the sector and penetrated them for some distance without difficulty. Much valuable information was gathered. As they were about ready to return they established contact with the enemy, who opened fire with a machine gun. The Americans jumped to a safe position and hurried grenades at the enemy gunners, silencing the gun.

Returning to the American side of No Man's land, the raiders brought back with them a German rifle breech, protected by a metallic cover over the muzzle and a snap clip cover, both of which operate quickly and efficiently. Officers declared it was the best thing of the kind they had ever seen for

THE WAR A YEAR AGO
March 19, 1917.

General retirement of Germans on western front halted on the Hindenburg line.

Secretary of the navy authorized by President Wilson to spend the \$115,000,000 emergency fund appropriated by congress.

protecting rifles. The mechanism was turned over to the intelligence department with a recommendation that the attachment be furnished the American troops.

Line Strongly Held.—Another patrol on the other end of the sector reported that the enemy first line was held strongly. While the raid was "inspecting" the German positions the enemy fired upon them several times with rifles and machine guns, which are unusual at that point.

Our artillery bombarded effectively, bullets, troops, and new enemy works at Lahayville, St. Bassant, the village of Montiers, Rhinocourt, in the Chemin des Dames, along the Fannes-Monsard road, and a considerable body of troops northwest of Buzieres. They also battered to pieces another battery of gas projectors which had been set up in a double line of trenches.

Photographs taken later showed the complete destruction of American gas projectors.

Shell U. S. Positions.—The enemy has shelled various parts of our positions rather heavily, many gas shells being mixed with high explosive ones. Some American soldiers who happened to be near or who walked through the shelled areas afterward said there were indications that the enemy was trying to locate one of our positions with shell fire. The visibility was exceptionally good today, and the weather was like summer. A great number of wagon trains and small groups of Germans were seen walking behind the enemy lines.

Several times during the day the air was crowded with airplanes and on one occasion several enemy machines were overhead at the same time.

WILSON LAUDS
COMMUNITY WAR
COUNCIL'S PLAN

Newark, N. J., March 18.—Former Mayor Thomas W. Raymond, chairman of the State Council of Defense, has received a letter from President Wilson commending the state organization plan for the formation of community councils. In part Mr. Wilson

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"Mr. McElroy's Talk"
Dr. Robert M. McElroy, department of history and Princeton university, and director of the National League, spoke to the teachers of the high schools at the 12th annual conference.

"A Frenchman," he said, "is a man who will always be a foreigner, no matter how long he may stay in this country. He will always be a Frenchman, and it should be treated as such. Mr. Williams declared that he was not only every American citizen but that it was his duty and that it was his right to be a citizen of this country."

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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847

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TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

MORE MEN OR MORE FOOD.

The London Daily Telegraph in an editorial entitled "The Peril of Sea Transport" declares "we are approaching the supreme test of the issue, which depends upon the merchantmen, and adds this significant hint:

"It may be a matter for serious consideration by the United States government whether it may not give more essential aid at this moment by holding back temporarily further reinforcements for their army, with a consequent increase of the quantity of their ocean borne supplies."

This vital question, proposed by the London Telegraph, which is a newspaper close to the present British government, cannot be answered at Washington. It should be answered by the allied superior war council at Versailles.

Whether we shall use available shipping to transport men, or food, or munitions, or in what proportion these requisites shall be assigned, is a problem of policy which can be solved only by representatives of the military and civilian interests of all the allies.

If it has not already been thus considered, it must certainly be so at once. If it has not been, it is a very striking and discouraging proof of the baphazard and want of unity which for three years have cost the allied allies so much.

At present we know that men are being sent abroad as fast as possible. We assume that this is because of the threat of the great German offensive as widely heralded. In part, it may also be actuated by a belief that our troops can be more efficiently and expeditiously prepared in France than in America. But whatever the reasoning back of this policy, it is very clear that it should not be accepted without a proper consideration of other factors in the total problem of allied resistance.

For example, no transport program can be wisely determined without considering the food reserves of our allies. Every soldier sent to France decreases the tonnage available hereafter for civilian supply transport. He must not only be transported himself, but he must be kept supplied hereafter. If we send thousands of men abroad this spring, we must maintain them throughout the summer. Does the food situation in England and France at this time justify this drawing off of transportation to increased military use?

We know that the food situation has been seriously affected by the transportation and fuel delays in America during the winter. It has been published that we are far behind in our pledged program of supplies. The allies, therefore, must say whether they want our supplies first or our men, or in what proportion. Incredible as it would seem, the London Telegraph's suggestion indicates that no definite understanding has been reached on this basic question of policy.

We have reached a stage in this war when unity of action among the allies is not merely desirable, but absolutely and immediately necessary. It is reassuring to remind ourselves that the Versailles council lacks authoritative American representation. It should be provided at once, and if there is to be delay in appointment, as there must be unless the president will name a representative already in Europe, the president should take up with England and France the problem of a proper employment of transport.

A superior directing body for all the allies is the paramount requisite of allied effort. A superior directing body at Washington is the paramount requisite of efficient participation in that effort by America.

LABOR PATRIOTS.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, continues to declare the democratic, patriotic principles of the organization he represents and in part directs. On every occasion offered he presents opinions which recognize the conditions against which representative democracy must maintain itself.

These conditions include the danger of anarchy on one side and of violent social revolution on the other. In a cablegram to Albert Thomas, British labor leader, Gompers said that American organized labor would not deal with enemy labor so long as organized labor in enemy countries continued to support the fight against democracy.

In a speech before a New York audience he said that American organized labor would not give up its great achievements in the American scheme of political and social life to look for "any chemical, fantastic Bolshevik promises of tomorrow."

These are reiterations of the policy which has been maintained by American labor under the direction of Gompers. Organized labor in the United States may have seemed to superficial observation to be influenced at times by at least an erratic patriotism, but the real solidity of it is recognized by intelligence. It does not waver as to the essentials at stake and the influences which work against these essentials are stronger than careless critics of organized labor realize.

Radical labor thought takes a persuasive, benevolent form. It seeks an international labor movement which would break in upon social and political organizations in the time of their peril, when they may be least able to resist radical revolution and at this time carry on a class war which would unite proletarian bodies in successful effort regardless of their political and national differences.

The benefit promised, the allure used, is a state of beatitude for labor the world over, regardless of the fate of political organizations and nations. Gompers and his supporters have not been touched by this. They know that the permanent benefits which labor may acquire must be founded upon a preservation of the political and social order prevailing in the United States.

Realization, which thinks that the political institutions of the United States may suffer and the benefits of a class in the United States be increased, is willing to burn down the house to cook the omelet. Our patriotic labor men are in a struggle which other patriotic citizens know nothing of—a struggle not only against the declared enemy, but against influences within their organization, or

close to it, which would work against national allies for class benefits.

A MISSION TO ITALY.

German airplanes are dropping propaganda manifestos behind the Italian lines with a view to discrediting the allies and demoralizing the Italian war spirit. The attacks are especially directed against England and America. The rapacious hands of the English and Americans have seized the ports of Calais and Havre, we are told, and are preparing in like fashion to confiscate Genoa. British and American troops are further evidenced by war loans advanced to Italy at exorbitant interest rates; loans that will lay an exorbitant burden on the Italians for generations.

If these lies are circulated openly we may judge of the insidious rumors that are spread by word of mouth. We have had more than a taste of that sort of thing in this country. Even the wildest, most improbable tales about the Red Cross and our various military activities have been repeated and believed.

German propaganda against us in Italy should be a matter of immediate concern. If it were only a question of our good name we could not afford to sit idly by while Germany carries on a campaign of slander. But we have more at stake than our good name. German espionage and German propaganda in Italy are just as much a menace to our cause as if they were carried on within our own borders.

We made great efforts to assist Russia and to counteract Teutonic influences there. We sent to Russia three important missions composed of eminent and distinguished Americans. Men like Elihu Root, Dr. Frank Billings, and John F. Stevens, the engineer, devoted their best ability to save Russia from foreign and domestic enemies. The Russians, however, listened to their Leningrad and their Trotsky.

Italy went through a crisis that was comparable to the Russian crisis. But Italy has proven her mettle. German intrigue brought about a severe defeat, but not disaster.

If Russia was entitled to the assistance which was fruitlessly offered, surely Italy has a much greater claim on us. Russia flinched and backed out; Italy with fewer resources and less manpower has kept on. Italy, in spite of heavy reverses and in spite of insidious propaganda, is still fighting—and fighting our battles as much as her own.

Nevertheless we have done very little for Italy besides granting her a few war loans. We have sent no great missions to Italy to explain our war aims or to give aid and comfort. We have made no active effort to counteract the German campaign against us. We have, it is true, written a few notes of appreciation in response to Italy's greetings when we entered the war.

The government could do our cause and Italy's cause a great service by sending to Italy one or more delegations of the character we sent to Russia. A mission composed of second rate men would be practically useless. Personal or party favorites of the administration with purely local reputations could not hope to gain the confidence of the Italians or to speak as representatives of the American nation.

There is one man, however, whose intense Americanism and world-wide reputation particularly fit him for such a mission. That man is Theodore Roosevelt. With Col. Roosevelt at the head of a delegation of this kind we may be sure that American purposes would be adequately presented and that everything possible would be done to aid Italy in her struggle.

SUBWAYS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS.

A committee of the city council is now engaged in holding "public hearings" on subways and other transportation improvements. Is this the beginning of the end of the recent resuscitation of subway proposals? It would seem so from our past experience.

The usual orbit of subway agitation in Chicago may be charted somewhat as follows: The city council decides that something MUST be done. It calls in the traction officials and gets their promise to "cooperate." Then it employs engineers to make an expert report. Finally it holds public hearings, and after this stage, which is sufficiently noisy, the rest is silence.

It would be surprising if any subway plan in the world could survive these hearings. After John Jones of the International Uplift Society and Mary Smith of the Association for the Advancement of Ethical Culture have spoken their mind the poor engineers hardly have a leg left to stand on.

The layman, and especially the straphanger, has a right to express his views. If he has no special interest to serve he will ask for better service for his nickel, and have done with it.

But the straphangers do not attend these public hearings. They wouldn't be straphangers if they had time to do so. Yet it is to these public hearings, unrepresentative as they are, that the city council, after having obtained the best expert advice obtainable, turns for counsel and guidance. Even if the public hearings were representative of the public it is difficult to see how they could be of much assistance. What does the layman know of the intricate engineering and financial problems involved in subway building? This consideration could be pressed too far, but the city council has gone to the other extreme.

Editorial of the Day

(From the Saturday Evening Post.)

It is odd that the two places in Europe where democracy is most expressly rejected are Berlin and Petrograd. The whole German junker press flouts "parliamentary" government. It hates and fights the Prussian franchise bill, though that would fall infinitely short of introducing parliamentary government on the British or American model. Its acknowledged ideal is a nation ruled by the so-called upper classes. Just as frankly, the Bolshevik despises parliamentary government. They throw out the democratically elected constitutional assembly with hardly an apology. Their present ideal is a proletarian dictatorship—a nation ruled by workmen. They are even more thoroughgoing than the Junkers. They would exclude property owners from any share whatever in government, whereas the Junkers would go so far as to admit propertyless citizens, in a carefully regulated minority, into the lower house of the national legislature—which, however, must be mostly a mere debating society with very little real power.

The two ideals—an aristocratic militarist dictatorship and a proletarian dictatorship—glare at each other from opposite sides of democracy, for which neither of them has any present use. German militarism does not expect democracy to adopt its system, but Russian revolution does. The Russian plan contemplates that its proletarian dictatorship will soon make everybody propertyless; then everybody may be admitted to the government and democracy will come about. Militarism expects to prevail only as far as the sword will reach, and it hardly hopes to conquer the whole world.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the line, let the quips fall where they may.

MARKETTERS.

THE STOIC.
She merely phones for things to eat.
And takes the bitter with the sweet.
The barley flour along with wheat.
Her sugar water or brown.

THE ELEGANT.

A very busy man as can be.
And periods as can be.
She trades with X, and chins with Z.
And carries all her bundles.

THE CYNIC.

H. Wheeler's prices are her lamp;
Each grocer seems to her a scamp.
The grocers call her "that old tramp."
And never sell her sugar.

OMNES.

They all are out to save the nation;
They flock to spiel or demonstration.
And shape for us our daily ration,
Though chew it as we may.

PAR.
MR. FORD is enthusiastic about his "two man tank." If it is anything like a one-man tank it will be just as well to send along another hand.

BOLSHIEVICK and other varieties of pacifist infest all clubs, but they are not allowed to infect them. In New York, Mr. John Drew advises us, members are warned away from tables where pacifists might be contacted.

Agricultural Anxiety in Bismarck, N. D.
The farmers of this neighborhood fear there will be no crop this year, for if the war keeps up much longer there will be no germination.

"IT occurs to me," remarked G. C. thoughtfully, "that the Rev., in a manner of speaking, Sunday would make a good Chaplain for the army." Why not? All he lacks is a mustard pie.

THE CARE-FREE BOHEMIANS OF THE WOLVERINE STATE.

[From the Lansing State Journal.]
The North Cemetery association will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wilson next Wednesday at her home south of the city for an all day session with bohemian dinner at noon.

DESIRING to engage in the sunset contest, our friend T. T. expended \$1.54 for a riming die and \$1.55 for a treatise on verse forms; all of which he left on the L. express for Livingston. As it would be too much to ask him to buy more copies of those first aids to the sonneteer, English literature will have to stagger along without T. T.'s contribution.

SONNET CONTEST.

To a Berkshire Pig.
(Entered by Anon.)

O placid, round, and always hungry pig,
With bristles dark as night or crow or bat,
But sleek, white, as the most dainty of the pig,
Which with wet, dainty paw smooths down her wig;
When some crude butcher ends your young life's jig,
I see, in your crisp bacon, fitting fat
To top the morning egg. An alloy cat
Would stare on its back; it is a pig, a pig,
Athen, when on a kitchen plate you lie
In form of ham, well cured and pleasing red,
Which recompense—if you as all must die—
And leave behind your sty and maddy bed—
To know you add the savor to the pie
When brookstick, ham, and crust and skill are wed.

NOTE to sonnetiers: It is not a condition of the contest that the word "pig" should be preceded by the words "care a."

DIGGING IN INSTEAD OF DIGGING UP.

Mr. Has anyone written you about the lady from one of Boston's most delightful suburbs who was asked to subscribe fifty cents or some such matter to a Special Aid fund? The lady—who, as you may expect, was on its back; it was. If an area of digging in the house, the most fruitful of all, would be to dig up the lady from one of Boston's most delightful suburbs who was asked to subscribe fifty cents or some such matter to a Special Aid fund? The lady—who, as you may expect, was on its back; it was. If an area of digging in the house, the most fruitful of all, would be to dig up the lady from one of Boston's most delightful suburbs who was asked to subscribe fifty cents or some such matter to a Special Aid fund? The lady—who, as you may expect, was on its back; it was. If an area of digging in the house, the most fruitful of all, would be to dig up the lady from one of Boston's most delightful suburbs who was asked to subscribe fifty cents or some such matter to a Special Aid fund? 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SUNDAY'S AIDS DRILL TO GARNER RESCUED SOULS

Trail Hitting Expected to
Begin Any Time After
This Evening.

TODAY'S PROGRAM

10:15 p. m.—Mr. Sunday speaks to Rotary club at Hotel Sherman.
11 and 11:30 p. m.—Mr. Sunday preaches at the tabernacle.
Readings held by members of Sunday party.
11:30 a. m.—Shop meetings in twenty-five industrial establishments.
1:30 p. m.—"Mother's" meeting, Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, 237 North Halsted street.
2:15 p. m.—Boys' and girls' meeting, John Hus Methodist Episcopal, Twenty-fourth street and Sawyer avenue.
3:15 p. m.—Boys' club, Sixty-fourth street and Ashland avenue.
4:15 p. m.—High school students, Edge-water Presbyterian church, Kenmore and Bryn Mawr avenues.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.
"When the buds begin to swell on the trees you know spring is near."
This was the hint given yesterday by Dr. James E. Walker of the Sunday party in explaining the meaning of the drilling of the personal workers at the Sunday tabernacle last evening.
"You may draw your own inference," said Dr. Walker.
Reservations have been made for 1,000 employed business women and girls composing the central division under the supervision of Miss Frances E. Miller for tonight. Because of this large reservation for women, it is deemed quite certain that men will not be invited tonight, but it is believed the invitation may possibly be given tomorrow night.
"This is one of the secrets Mr. Sunday guards carefully," said Dr. Walker, "and even he does not positively decide until he catches the spirit of the audience."

1,000 Ushers Drill.
About 1,000 ushers and other workers drilled at the tabernacle. C. O. Frisbie, chief usher, gave instructions as to how to act in case a woman will not remove her hat, and how to deal with persons who are not comfortable in the church and are urging to leave.
The Rev. Johnston Myers, chairman, was in charge of the personal workers. He was assisted by the Rev. F. L. Fisher, vice chairman, and W. W. Brown, secretary.
Each personal worker will have three rows of seats which he will look after. Tact was urged in giving invitations to prospective trail hitting.
"Don't make any one uncomfortable by embarrassing or arguing or urging in a cheerful and encouraging way," said Myers.

Crowds Unprecedented.
The difficulty of handling the immense crowds on Sunday led to new instructions to the police.
The police were instructed to prevent crowding at the door by keeping open a line through which holders of special tickets can pass.
The difficulties which arose earlier in the day in regard to the use of the building at 23-30 South Wabash avenue for lunches and meetings for the employed girls of the downtown district, known as the central division, were settled at 5 o'clock.
The objections of the building commissioner to the serving of lunch to from 100 to 1,000 girls on the second floor was overcome by the explanation given by Miss Frances E. Miller. She pointed out to the commissioner that the lunch was to extend over two hours and a half of time so that at no time would there be more than 300 girls being served at once.
With these difficulties out of the way the announcement was authorized by the Miller that the lunches and meetings would take place tomorrow beginning at 11:00 as originally planned. Miss Miller will speak this evening at the tabernacle and will explain further about the lunches and meetings. Mr. Sunday will preach.

Soldiers Engaged.
Two soldiers who have been engaged to sing at the noon central division meetings are Mrs. Elizabeth West Cox, who has sung for a similar meeting at a previous Sunday campaign, and Miss Mabel Dickinson, soloist of the choir of the Normal Park Methodist Episcopal church.
Mothers' meetings and other meetings for boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 14 will begin today under the direction of Miss Alice Miriam Kinney, assisted by H. Evan McKinley who plays the saxophone and leads the singing.
The mothers' meeting will be held at 1:30 in the Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, North Halsted street near Belmont avenue. The boys' and girls' meetings will be held at the John Hus Methodist Episcopal church, West Twenty-fourth street and Sawyer avenue, at 2:15, and at the Boys' club, Sixty-fourth street and Ashland avenue, at 3:20.

Students' Meetings.
Meetings for high school students will be held today at 3:30 in the Edge-water Presbyterian church, Kenmore and Bryn Mawr avenues.

SYNDICATE SALESMEN WANTED
A client who publishes a syndicate of magazines needs several good salesmen or would like to get in touch with an organization capable of taking over the selling. This is a very high grade proposition with great future possibilities. Men who have sold advertising or have sold syndicate matter to retail merchants and laundries are preferred.
PETERSON & DEAN ADVERTISING AGENCY
Michigan Trust Building
Grand Rapids, Mich.

COLD GRAY DAWN OF THE MORNING AFTER
(Continued from page 1.)—The Tribune speaks of the cold gray dawn of the morning after in its editorial today. The conditions of the morning after are primarily due to the cold prohibition. Here is the story of a prominent business man, a member of the Chicago-British chamber of commerce, who when the car was forced by autos and other public bodies to stop, he signed his own death warrant. He made vast masses of the people sober, and they could not sober and accept their trading of servility.
DUNCAN C. MILLER

ADD A STAR

Malcolm H. Blossom is the 139th "Tribune" Man Represented on Service Flag.



Malcolm H. Blossom

Another Tribune employee joined the ranks of Uncle Sam's fighting forces yesterday. Malcolm H. Blossom, connected with the reference room of the editorial department, will wear the blue of a jackie until the Hun has been subdued, and will be represented by the 139th star in the Tribune service flag. He is a brother of Sumner Blossom, an ensign at the Great Lakes Training station, who was formerly with the Associated Press.

Malcolm Blossom was formerly a member of the Missouri national guard and served on the Mexican border during the outbreak of 1916. His home is in Sioux Falls, S. D.

water Presbyterian church, Kenmore and Bryn Mawr avenues. The speakers will be C. E. Wheeland and Miss Florence Kinney. A similar meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Austin Methodist Episcopal church. A parlor meeting addressed by Mr. Sunday will be held Thursday morning at 10:30 at the home of Mrs. George M. Pullman, 1723 Prairie avenue.

An executive meeting was held at the Union League club yesterday noon. \$11,319 in Collections.
The amount of the collection at the tabernacle on Saturday and Sunday was \$4,146.17. This brings the total of the collections taken in the tabernacle to \$11,319. Adding the amount collected through the churches, it was said the total was nearly \$55,000. A balance of approximately \$100,000 is yet to be raised.

Yesterday was a day of rest for Mr. and Mrs. Sunday. Because of the bright sunshine they motored to Forest Home cemetery, where they scattered flowers on the grave of Mrs. Sunday's parents and offered a prayer for the success of the Chicago campaign for winning souls.

Continued success awarded the extraordinary sale of bedroom furniture
—comprising a \$35,000 purchase of high grade furniture sacrificed by the manufacturers owing to the embargo on east-bound freight. Despite yesterday's heavy buying, numerous remarkable bargains still prevail.

Mandel Brothers
Men's shop, second floor

Men's and young men's spring suits
—an opportune sale

A remarkable purchase accounts for this low price on men's and young men's suits—styles and materials "right" for Easter Day—"price" a special feature:

28.50

Since we contracted for the woollens in these suits the market has advanced 50 per cent—and you benefit thru our foresight.

The models are of the newest design—not a piece of the woollens was cut into until the new spring styles had been selected and approved.

ALTERATIONS FREE

In the men's clothing specialty section—golf suits at \$20

You men who will soon be on the links will find interesting features here. The golf suits at \$20 are a very special lot.

PETERSON & DEAN ADVERTISING AGENCY
Michigan Trust Building
Grand Rapids, Mich.

PASTOR PRAISES SUNDAY AS MOST ABLE SALESMAN

Moves the Goods Because
He Believes in Them,
Is Verdict.

BY THE REV. C. F. WISHART.
(Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.)
The other day a gracious lady stepped into the outer office of a great manufacturing concern and handed her card to the somewhat blasé young woman at the telephone desk. She was one of the hundreds of women engaged in the great task of enlisting Chicago working girls in the Sunday movement; and this organization of women, by the way, is perhaps the most marvellous thing about the whole movement. As the Fascist put it: "The Lord giveth the word, the women that publish the tidings are a great host."

Well, this woman was ushered, rather reluctantly, into the private office and found herself face to face with the "boss"—shirt-sleeved, portly, aggressive, and brusque. Somewhat timidly she told her mission. She wanted to interest the hundreds of girls who worked in that plant, wanted them to hear Mr. Sunday.

But suddenly the big, bluff business man interrupted. "Surest thing you know," he blurted; "so as far as you like. The shop is yours. I would go 200 miles any day in the week to hear Billy Sunday myself. He can sell his goods better than any man I know."

Can Sell the Goods.
And that is about the nub of the matter—Billy can sell his goods. The pitiful thing about so much of our theological training is that we have a lot of fine fellows who are getting to know a good deal, but who are giving all their attention to acquiring their stock in trade rather than to getting rid of it. They are developing all warehouse space and no shop windows.

Well, the great preachers have been great salesmen in the sense of having mastered the art of persuasion. "Knowing the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." Spurgeon, Beecher, Moody, and even Jewett have made a lifelong study of the art of "putting it across" in all sincerity and with the purpose of glorifying God and saving humanity.

Why He Succeeds.
As I listen this afternoon to Billy's great sermon on "Power" I am trying to determine why he is a good salesman of the gospel. And surely for one thing, it is because he really believes in his goods. You may call it dogmatic, and bigoted, and reactionary, but whatever his theology is, the man believes it. He sells his goods because he believes in them.

And he not only believes it, but he feels it. I like him because he is capable of a moral passion, of a moral frenzy, if you please. As between the coldly correct person who never uses bad language because he has never felt the thrill of a tremendous moral indignation, and the man so swept off his feet by passion against evil that in his frenzy he says regrettable and unquotable things, give me the latter every time.

A High Class Salesman.
And when you add to belief in his goods and passion for them an almost infinite versatility and adaptability of approach to men you come pretty nearly having a high class salesman. As I study the amazing grasp of a man who has reached judges on the bench and hobos from the gutter I know what Paul meant by being, "All things to all men, that by all means he might save some."

Today it is a straight, simple exposition of what spiritual power is—not culture, not money, not social influence, not religious forms, but clear, consecrated, prayerful living in Christ and for him.

Yes, "Billy can sell his goods better than any man I know."
Plan to Raise \$1,000,000 for Catholic Charities
Plans for raising \$1,000,000 for Catholic charities were formulated last night at a meeting at the Chicago Athletic association of the board of directors of the Associated Charities of Chicago.
Robert M. Swatlow presided. It was announced that the city would be divided among teams and that the campaign would actively begin in a few days.

HONORED

Son of Roy O. West Elected Circulation Manager of His School Paper.



Owen A. West

Owen A. West, son of Roy O. West, senior member of the law firm of West & Eckhardt, has been elected circulation manager of the Hill School News, Hightstown, Pa. Young West is a sophomore at the school and was elected over several juniors. The family home in Chicago is at 3438 Woodlawn avenue.

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GIRL SUCCORS POILUS NEAR TO BATTLE'S FRONT

Gad's Hill Lassies Hear
Miss Gladys Spencer's
War Experiences.

One hundred and fifty girls of the Gad's Hill center last night were given a "close-up" view of conditions by Miss Gladys M. Spencer of Highland Park, who has just returned from France.

The girls of the center, all ranging around 17 years old, were told of the actual food conditions, of the dangers of the Red Cross nursing, and of ambulance driving. They were informed that women are doing man's work over there and that they are doing it with a cheerful spirit.

"One of the greatest troubles in France at the present time is the lack of ice," said Miss Spencer. "There is absolutely no ice and it is therefore very difficult to keep any meats or vegetables. I have known the women and children to eat food that is moldy. The food itself is plentiful, but there is no way to keep it."

Tells of Brave Fellows.
"Once while I was very close to the front lines with my ambulance I was put in charge of several other machines and ordered to return to the wounded to the base hospitals. It was then that I had my first real good opportunity to observe the wonderful spirit of the poilus. They remain quiet, no matter how much pain they are in, and there is very little grumbling. Always you can find a smile. And they are going to win the war."

Miss Spencer told of "one great disappointment" she suffered.
"Once while I was in Paris I drove my ambulance up to a freight house to remove some large boxes. Old men and men who had done their bit out in front were taking them from the cars. But the packages were too heavy—most of the men had hardly recovered from their wounds—and so three other women and myself pitched in and unloaded those cars. The men smiled sadly and wistfully."

Missed Seeing Front Line.
"Then we learned that this freight had to be taken to a place near the front. So all night we four women worked on our motors. We took them down and cleaned them and then set up the engines again. Then followed a hunt all over Paris for gasoline. We went all night and finally found enough gas to run the old heap."

"At daylight we were ready, and while the motors were chugging away an officer stepped up, held up his hand, and ordered us to the ground. 'Women cannot go to the front,' he said, and our hearts sank."

French Sure of Victory.
Miss Spencer asserted that the spirit of the entire French population was valiant.
"They are all sunny and cheery. They all are delighted over America, and they all firmly believe that Frits will be a thing of the past in a very short time."

The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Neva L. Boyd of the State Council of Defense. Miss Spencer is a member of a Highland Park family that has contributed four soldiers to the United States service. One of the boys, Du-mareq Spencer, was killed during the fighting of the first week in February.

With a company's sale of food in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 16, covered as follows: Domestic beef, 15.85 cents per pound; advertisement.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
One of the Greatest Value-Giving Events in the Past Two Years
Cotton Night-Dresses Envelope Chemise
NOTHING we might say about this purchase would convince you of its unusual nature as will an inspection of the styles and fine fabrics. The manufacturer sold them to us at a great concession because he cannot make more like them; we are offering them to you at prices which afford very substantial savings.

Domestic Semi-Porcelain Dinner Sets, \$25 Set
Through an advantageous purchase we can offer these sets at this price, which we consider of very uncommon value.
They are decorated on domestic semi-porcelain in a plain shape with a garland border design and broad gold line, extremely attractive.

106-piece sets, \$25 complete.
50-piece sets, \$13.50 complete.
Fifth Floor, North.

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Fifth Floor, North.

March Sale of Bedspreads
Three items indicative of the opportunities.
Satin Marseilles Bedspreads, \$6.25 Set
These have scalloped edges and bolster cover to match, in size 80x90 inches, \$6.25 set.

Satin Marseilles bedspreads with scalloped edges, in size spreads, in size 62x90 inches, 80x90 inches, at \$4.75 each. Hemmed crochet bed with scalloped edges, in size 62x90 inches, at \$2.15 each.

Second Floor, North.

From March Furniture Sale Solid Mahogany Spinet Desks At \$19.50
There are just fifty in this assortment to sell at this special price. They are fitted with small compartments and large and small drawers, with extension writing bed. They measure 36 inches long, 20 inches wide, and stand 32 inches high.

We consider them unusual pieces of furniture to be priced the way these are at \$19.50 each.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO



A Special March Sale of Electrical Appliances

The kind the modern kitchen demands—the reliable kind whose worth will tell in service.

Each article is guaranteed for one year—complete with cord, plug and socket connections.

Seven-Cup Electric Percolators Specially Priced, \$4.25 Each
They are nickel-plated. The electrical contact starts percolation immediately, making coffee in fifteen minutes.

Six-Pound Electric Irons at \$1.35 Each
These are fully nickel-plated and have stand attached. They will heat evenly and are heavy enough for family use.

"Flip-Flop" Electric Toasters, \$3.75
Fully nickel-plated. They turn the toast automatically.

Sixth Floor, South.

From the March Sale of Hartford Saxony Rugs

These are Hartford Saxony in a special assortment of samples and discontinued patterns which, while materially lowering in price, are excellent in quality or attractiveness.

These rugs are made from fine grades of wool dyed with the best obtainable dyes and are finished with a pliable construction of back as nearly like an Oriental rug as the looms will produce.

9x12 ft. Hartford Saxony Rugs, \$65
6x9 ft. size, \$42.50. 8x10 1/2 ft. size, \$60. 4x6 1/2 ft. size, \$23.50
We include in the March Sale most unusual values in Mosul, Iran and Kurdistan rugs, averaging in size 4x6 1/2 feet.

These rugs have been carefully selected and patterns and colors are mostly in the deep blues and rose. Only while the present assortment lasts, \$65 each.

Seventh Floor, North.

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Sixth Floor, North.



A Special Selling of Sample Gift China

FOR EASTERTIDE

This event offers the opportunity to select before Easter, beautiful sample china pieces suitable for the Easter Table or for dainty remembrances.

The offering includes Sugar and Cream Sets, Syrup Jars, Trays, Plates, Jewel Boxes and many other items—in the most artistic decorations and favored shapes.

We suggest an early attention to one's wants—the supply is limited.

Second Floor, Wabash Ave.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Gift China
\$1.50
\$5 Set
\$1
\$3.50
50c
\$1.50

From March Furniture Sale Solid Mahogany Spinet Desks At \$19.50
There are just fifty in this assortment to sell at this special price. They are fitted with small compartments and large and small drawers, with extension writing bed. They measure 36 inches long, 20 inches wide, and stand 32 inches high.

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SEATTLE LIKES
WATER WAGON;
VETOED CHANGEProposed Modification of
Dry Law Didn't Ap-
peal to Voters.

Herewith is the third dispatch to "The Tribune" covering the experience of larger American cities under a "dry" regime. In view of the possibility of Chicago having an early vote on this question, the effects in other large cities will prove of interest to people here.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Seattle, Wash., March 18.—[Special.]—Seattle citizens believe in the Washington dry law. Bankers, merchants, real estate men, and city and county officials here say they would never go back to the old conditions which existed at the time of the open saloon. Although the city has 15,000 when the statewide prohibition proposition was adopted by popular vote, it is stated on all sides that if the question was submitted today four-fifths of the business men would vote dry.

Indeed, when the people had an opportunity to relax the prohibition law's provisions just before the last session of the legislature they refused to support propositions providing for the manufacture of intoxicants and to permit the sale of liquor in hotels, but they did carry the proposition providing for a "bone dry" law. This law was enacted by the legislature but was sent to a referendum to be voted on this fall.

Era of Prosperity.
Seattle is more prosperous today than it ever was in its history and this condition has much to do, business men say, with the general satisfaction expressed over the "dry" law. Many of the "drys" are inclined to give most of the credit for prosperity to the elimination of the saloon. Conservative business men say that the city's industrial activity is largely due to war contracts, but they also insist that not all the improvement is due to the war business.

There has been no reduction in crime as a result of the enactment of the "dry" legislation that has been observed in other cities, according to the incomplete figures furnished by the police department. However, there is less disorder and fighting along the waterfront than in the days when the saloon held sway.

Banker Dry Convert.
"Despite our bootlegging situation, I never want to see the town go 'wet' again," is the way J. W. Maxwell, president of the City National bank, expressed himself. "I voted 'wet,' but I'm sure that nearly every business man I know would vote 'dry' with me if the matter came up again."

"I am quite certain this city would have gone ahead much the same as it is doing, no matter whether we had gone 'dry' or not. But the social conditions have been made better under the prohibition law. Business men have found patrons are paying their obligations with greater promptitude and the women and children of this city are better taken care of today than they were when the heads of the family would go to the open saloon and spend their earnings."

Labor Leaders Now Dry.
"While I am quite sure that war conditions have had much to do with the increase of the bank deposits, yet it is my opinion that the anti-saloon people are right to a degree, and that the 'dry' law has helped in this direction, too."

Nearly every business man refers inquirers to the records of the Seattle chamber of commerce for figures that will prove that Seattle is prospering as never before, and not one out of twenty interviewed would admit that conditions would be quite so good with open saloons.

Industrial heads and labor leaders have espoused the "dry" cause, because they say the workers are more efficient in the big plants since the abolition of the saloon.

Real estate dealers say they were the hardest hit by the "dry" law, and the hotel business in Seattle was threatened. Readjustments were made in a short time, it is said, and today rentals in the city are at least 10 per cent higher on an average than they were Jan. 1, 1918, when the "dry" law went into effect.

Vacant Buildings Filled.
J. L. Lambuth, president of the Seattle Real Estate association, is one of the former "wets" who insist that the city has become a better place and a more satisfactory place in which to live because of the prohibition law.

"Within six months after the passage of the law the period of adjustment had virtually ended," he said. "Of course, all of us real estate men ex-

APPOINTMENTS

Seventeen Physicians Named to
Fill Vacancies on Draft Boards.

SEVENTEEN new appointments of physicians to the medical advisory boards engaged in draft work in Chicago were announced yesterday by Maj. John M. Dodson, medical advisor to the governor over the boards in Illinois. They are:

At St. Joseph's hospital—Dr. A. M. Hall, oculist, and Dr. Ethel A. Gray.
At the Presbyterian hospital—Dr. D. B. Hayden, Edwin McGinnis, and Robert H. Herber.

At the West Suburban hospital—Dr. R. Von Der Heydt.
At St. Luke's hospital—Dr. Harold E. Jones, James T. Campbell, and F. W. Merrifield.

At Wesley hospital—Dr. John D. Kales.
At Michael Reese hospital—Dr. Julius H. Hess, E. Schmidt, Frank Lydston, and Morris Braude.

At Englewood hospital—Dr. S. L. Fridus and James Graybeal.
At the Provident hospital—Dr. J. W. McDowell.

Dr. E. K. Armstrong, 5601 Pacific avenue, was called for service with the Red Cross in France. Other physicians who have either gone into active service or have been called and will leave soon are R. H. Cobb, 30 North Michigan avenue; A. E. Halstead, 5523 Woodlawn avenue; W. H. Allport, 607 Rush street; Casey Wood, 7 West Madison street; and Dr. Charles M. Robertson, 3854 Pine Grove avenue.

pected to see values greatly depleted and most of us voted for the saloon. I don't know of a single man in the real estate business now who would vote for open saloons, expecting it to help his business."

"We had some 315 buildings vacated by the draft shops, and some of them were places which had hung on in the downtown shopping district. These locations are nearly all occupied and mostly by good legitimate business firms."

Tax Rate Increased.
The total license receipts in Seattle amounted to \$315,000 a year, or \$1,000 for each man. One-tenth of this amount went to the state and the balance to the city. The tax rate in the city was raised 2 1/2 mills in 1918 over the rate of 1917.

The total city and school tax rate of Seattle last year was \$7.72 mills, and will be \$2.51 mill this year because of many additional expenditures.

City Controller H. W. Carroll explains that the big tax rate is largely due to the fact that for nearly ten years the assessed property valuation has been left almost stationary, although in that period many of the city's best business buildings have been constructed.

"Our assessed valuation was \$212,000,000 in 1912 and it is only \$214,000,000 in 1917," he said. "Then we base our taxes on only one-half the real value of property."

Building Permits Slump.
The real estate transfer figures assembled by the chamber of commerce do not indicate that the realty business has been as lively in the two 'dry' years as it was in the last 'wet' one. In 1915 the value of the total real estate transfers was \$15,500,000. In both 1916 and 1917 the totals have been \$3,000,000 less in each year.

Also the new building permits have not shown an increase in number, but the total capital placed in new buildings has grown from \$4,500,000 in 1915 to \$5,300,000 in 1917. The slump in the number of building permits immediately after the 'dry' law was enacted is seen in the comparative figures, \$314 in 1915 and 7,734 in 1916.

Bank Deposits Grow.
The city's total bank deposits have grown from \$38,000,000 in 1915 to \$134,000,000 in 1917. The increase in savings bank accounts is not appreciable, but bankers say that the savings bank deposit is only beginning to appeal to Seattle citizens.

The bank clearings for the city have grown enormously, largely because of the new shipping business which the city has been enjoying. The clearings for 1917 amounted to \$1,151,000,000, as against \$613,000,000 in 1915. The post office receipts have grown from \$1,400,000 in 1915 to \$1,700,000 in 1917.

The law enforcement officials do not

exactly agree as to the results of the 'dry' law as it affects crime. County Prosecutor Alfred H. Lundin says that while the officials have been hard put to keep up with the bootleggers, crimes have decreased in a great measure.

Figures on Crime.
The police officials say crime is about what it was before the state went 'dry,' that while there are some fewer arrests the department is as busy as ever because of the trouble given by the violators of the liquor law.

According to Mr. Lundin's records, there were 519 criminal prosecutions of all kinds in the Superior court during the year 1915. In the following year after the new legislation became effective the total dropped to 357, but last year it jumped back again to 521.

The police crime figures compiled by Capt. A. C. Sullivan, police secretary, shows these facts for the last year of the saloons and the two dry years:

Arrests	1915	1916	1917
Drunkenness	4,741	3,515	4,863
Liquor violations	20	745	937
Disorderly conduct	1,719	743	1,194
Vagrancy	2,631	2,018	1,500

Total, all arrests, 19,127 in 1915; 15,163 in 1916; 17,494 in 1917.

See Little Difference.
"I can't see much difference in conditions," Capt. Sullivan said. "We have less fighting and disorder, but the work of the police is just as hard today as it was before the saloons were put out of business."

The convictions for saloon violators arrested by the police and tried in the police court are about 80 per cent of the arrests.

The enforcement of the prohibition law in Seattle has stirred up more municipal trouble than Seattle ever saw before. Officials and police have been accused and tried for grafting, and Hiram C. Gill, who stepped out of the office of the mayor today after serving twelve years as the head of the city government, lays his political retirement at the recent city primary party attacks by the law enforcement forces.

The placing of the ban on Seattle by the commandant of Camp Lewis at American Lake, Wash., also was in part because of the large quantity of bad whiskey which was sold to soldiers who visited Seattle.

Military Ban Raised.
When Maj. Gen. Greene announced there would be no more soldiers permitted to visit Seattle until the city had cleaned house with regard to vice and liquor, Mayor Gill discharged his chief of police, Charles Beckingham, and appointed in his stead the present head of the department, Joel Warren. Chief Warren cleaned up the town, and the military ban was raised in two months.

Soon after the dry law went into effect Mayor Gill started the city by having the police raid exclusive clubs and smash the fixtures in former saloons which had been converted into soft drink parlor. Logan and Fred Billingsley were indicted by the federal government for shipping liquor illegally into a dry state. They pleaded guilty and declared they had paid protection money to the mayor, his chief of police, and four detectives. The mayor and police were indicted but acquitted.

Go Beyond the Law.
In order to beat the bootleggers who tried to do business in the guise of operating drug stores, Prosecutor Lundin and County Auditor Norman M. Wardall have adopted an extra legal procedure which forbids the opening of any new drug store and fixes the amount of liquor which any retail drug store may handle during a given period.

Auditor Wardall said the passage of the Reed law governing interstate shipments into dry states had resulted in putting a big crimp in the bootlegging business.

Unions Wire Protest on Curtailment of Liquor
A protest against curtailment of the workers' beer was telegraphed to Food Administrator Hoover yesterday by representatives of the Trade Union Liberty league who held a conference at 156 West Washington street.

POPE BEATIFIES
OLIVER PLUNKET,
HERO OF IRELANDTried and Executed by
the English Two Cen-
turies Ago.

ROME, Sunday, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated at the Vatican by the reading by Pope Benedict of a decree for the beatification of Oliver Plunket.

Mr. O'Riordan, rector of the Irish college, delivered an address, in which he said Ireland was today paying to Plunket a debt owed to him for more than two centuries. After reviewing the life of Plunket, Mr. O'Riordan spoke of the religious struggle in the United Kingdom.

DIED AS A TRAITOR.
Oliver Plunket was put to death on the charge of treason in 1681. He was born in 1629 in Meath county, Ireland, was educated for the priesthood, and from 1657 to 1669 was professor of theology at the College of the Propaganda in Rome.

Accused of complicity in the Irish branch of the "popish plot," he was taken to London, and in 1681 tried on the charge of having conspired to bring a French army to Ireland. The count of the trial by English historians say that the evidence against him was flimsy, but he was convicted and was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

APPEAL MADE BY DILLON.
ENNISKILLEN, Ireland, March 16. [Delayed.]—From the grave of John Redmond there is a great lesson to be learned by British statesmen," said John Dillon today, on making his first public appearance as chairman of the Irish Nationalist party. Redmond faced misunderstandings and horrible calumny in his endeavor to conciliate the Irish and British people. Had the English ministers stood by him and imitated his statesmanship, Ireland today, instead of being an embarrassment to England, would be a source of strength and support.

Discussing the Irish convention, Mr. Dillon said no one had ever pretended it was a body for self-determination. "If the convention fails," Mr. Dillon continued, "the Irish question will assume within a week or two more formidable shape than ever. I am of the opinion that Ireland is on the eve of one of the most momentous struggles in all her tragic history."

GIVEN CHANCE TO JOIN ARMY.
Harold Maine, recently arrested with narcotics in his possession, was given the chance he pleaded for yesterday. He said if given his freedom he would join the army. Lewis, a United States commissioner, took him at his word. He is on his way to Jefferson barracks after giving a pledge that he will report for military duty.

STOP DESERTIONS

Order Issued for Officers to
Impress Selected Men with
Gravity of Offense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Increasing desertions in the draft army camps brought a special order from the war department today impressing commanding officers with the necessity for removing the existence of causes which make for dissatisfaction and desertion.

"It is clearly the duty of officers," the order says, "to impress upon the young soldiers lessons of patriotism and loyalty, to teach them the necessity for obedience and military discipline, and above all to impress upon them the gravity of the offense of desertion."

The difference in the status of a soldier as compared with that of a civilian should be carefully explained. The articles of war should not only be read to the enlisted men but they should be explained and their purpose laid before the young soldier in such a way as to make him understand that in becoming a soldier he has subjected himself to a new control.

"Officers should be willing to hear complaints of enlisted men. They should take an interest in their company life."

**DELAWARE O. K.'S
DRY LAW; EMPIRE
STATE BILL HIT**
Dover, Del., March 18.—The Delaware senate today ratified the federal prohibition constitutional amendment by a vote of 13 to 3. It passed the house last week. Delaware is the ninth state to ratify the amendment.

The others are: Maryland, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia.

Whitman Protests Vote Bill.
Albany, N. Y., March 18.—A message protesting against passage of the Macphail bill, designed to provide for an advisory referendum by which the electorate of the state might express its sentiment regarding the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, was sent to the assembly by Gov. Whitman to night.

The reading of the document occasioned great surprise among the assemblymen, as it had been generally understood the governor had decided not to take such action.

"An evasion and a deception" is the way the governor described the Macphail bill. He reminded the assembly that a similar idea originated with the so-called Tweed minority in the senate of 1869 in an attempt to defeat the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution.

In the message the governor held that the proposed referendum would really be no referendum at all because it would have no binding effect.

TRAFFIC LEAGUE MEETING.
The National Industrial Traffic league will hold its spring meeting at the Hotel La Salle on Thursday and Friday.

Dr. Ben Reitman Starts
6 Months' Term in Jail

Cleveland, O., March 18.—Hope that he will be released within a few weeks was expressed by Dr. Ben L. Reitman of Chicago today when he arrived here to start a term of six months in the Warrensville workhouse. Dr. Reitman was arrested and convicted here in December, 1916, for circulating birth control literature.

YOUR SICK CHILD
IS CONSTIPATED!
LOOK AT TONGUEHurry, Mother! Remove poisons
from little stomach, liver
bowels.Give "California Syrup of Figs"
if cross, bilious or
feverish.

No matter what ails your child, a gentle, thorough laxative should always be the first treatment given.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without gripping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative," because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."—Advertisement.

Relieving Freight
Congestion

THE collapse of the railroads in handling freight has not only impeded many businesses but actually has threatened in some instances the life of communities.

The truck is adaptable either to long distance hauling or to short hauling with many stops. It meets widely different conditions in different industries, each peculiar, each individual and each presenting its own difficulty.

Whether your situation requires trucks for long hauls or short hauls, we know that the Pierce-Arrow will fit your needs, for we have scores of installations in which Pierce-Arrows are more than meeting every demand made upon them.

FOR INSTANCE:

Daily deliveries between New York and Philadelphia, 180 miles round trip, are maintained by The United Gas Improvement Company, Pennsylvania Silk Dyeing and Finishing Co., Millers, No. Broad St. Storage & Warehouse Co., A. T. Baker Company, Lippincott's, and others saving time and money, relieving congestion and keeping uninterrupted the flow of communication.



This isn't a unique condition. It is being duplicated in many sections of the country, both over greater and lesser distances. OR—

FOR INSTANCE:

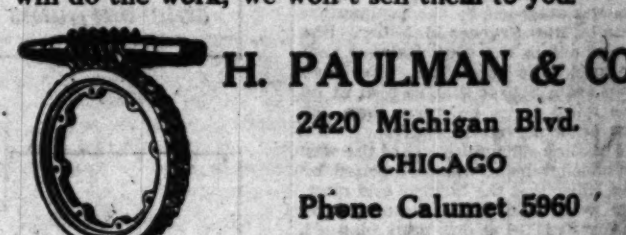
The Westfield Storage Warehouse at Westfield, N. J., is delivering regularly to dozen Connecticut towns, as distant as Hartford (840 miles); to as many New York State towns, as distant as Albany (160 miles); to as many Pennsylvania towns, as distant as Allentown (180 miles); to as many New Jersey towns, as near by as Haddonfield (80 miles). In other words, these trucks are operating in four states over a 350 mile diameter, economically and profitably.

Nor is this unusual. On a different scale, it is being done in the Pacific Northwest, in the Southwest, in the Middle West, in New England—in short everywhere, under varying road and climatic conditions, always overcoming different but difficult obstacles.

**PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks**

Don't waste time deploring shipping delays, or wondering whether trucks can help you out. Send for us to show you what Pierce-Arrow trucks are doing in situations similar to yours—how they may be applied to meet your needs. Unless they will do the work, we won't sell them to you.

H. PAULMAN & CO.
2420 Michigan Blvd.
CHICAGO
Phone Calumet 5960



**Save Yourself From
Later Disappointment**

UNLESS you hear The Brunswick first you will make a mistake. For sooner or later every music lover owning a one-record instrument is disappointed. He finds he is limited in choice of records.

The Brunswick plays all records, whatever make. Plays them at their best.

Hear this wonderful instrument, made by The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., then judge if you would be content with a one-record phonograph.

Note the special offers.

OFFER A
No. 175—Price, \$180. Terms, \$18.00 cash, balance \$60.00 per month, or make your own selection of records to the amount of \$18.00 and pay \$8.00 per month on The Brunswick.

OFFER B
No. 110—Price \$115. Terms, \$11.00 cash, balance \$60.00 per month, or make your own selection of records to the amount of \$11.00 and pay \$6.00 per month on The Brunswick.

THE BRUNSWICK PHONOGRAPH SHOP
225 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago
(114)

The Brunswick
ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

TRIBUNE ADVERTISEMENTS ARE SHORT CUTS BETWEEN YOU AND THE THINGS YOU WANT. READ THEM EVERY DAY.

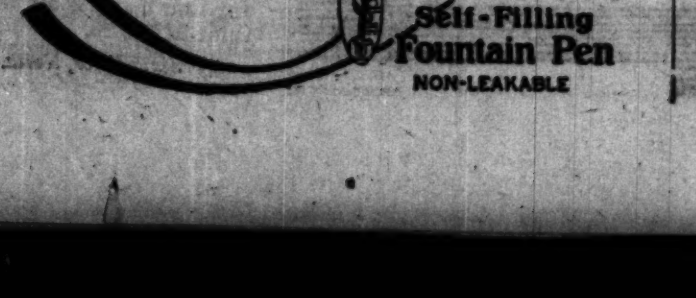
Have You Ever Owned a
Good Fountain Pen?

Avoid writing troubles with the always dependable CONKLIN. Its superiority is proven by the following facts:

- it's the original self-filler and still the leader, with 2,000,000 satisfied users.
- it is the only pen having the famous "Crescent Filler."
- It has the strongest and simplest filling device.
- sold by leading stationers, jewelers, druggists and department stores at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 \$5.00 and up.

Try one today—and you'll never be without your CONKLIN.

The Conklin Pen Mfg. Co.,
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Chicago Service Station
1036 Lytton Bldg.



**Save Yourself From
Later Disappointment**

UNLESS you hear The Brunswick first you will make a mistake. For sooner or later every music lover owning a one-record instrument is disappointed. He finds he is limited in choice of records.

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THE BRUNSWICK PHONOGRAPH SHOP
225 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago
(114)

The Brunswick
ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

FIFTEEN STATES
SEND ENVOYS
BLUE SKY MEETING

Discuss Ways to
Prevent Waste of Capital
During War.

At least fifteen and possibly more of the states will be present at the "blue sky" conference at the Hotel La Salle on Wednesday.

"We have received definite word from the securities commission that the conference will be held on Wednesday, March 20, at 3 o'clock."

"I have just come from Washington where I was assured that the government is heartily in sympathy with the conservation of capital for war purposes."

"I have just come from Washington where I was assured that the government is heartily in sympathy with the conservation of capital for war purposes."

Emmerson First Speaker
Louis L. Emmerson, secretary of the Illinois will deliver a message of welcome and the address of the securities commission.

Two important addresses are one on "What the Government Should Encourage in War?" by C. F. Enright, commissioner of Missouri, and "What Enterprises Should be Encouraged During the War?" by J. E. Neidermeyer, special assistant bank commissioner of Colorado.

Other well known men to be covered by the conference are J. H. Dunbar of the investment of the Arizona city commission; James E. Neidermeyer of the state of Colorado; William H. Ripley of the Nebraska securities commission; Thomas E. Ripley of the Nebraska securities commission; J. H. W. Neidermeyer of the Virginia securities commission; and Harold L. Gleason of the Wisconsin securities commission.

Two Are Arrested.
John L. Dunbar and Peter P. Neidermeyer, who were arrested on charges of violating the "blue sky" law of Illinois. Warrants were issued for their arrest. Dunbar was arrested last week, and Neidermeyer was arrested last week. They were taken to the South Chicago court house.

**TWO WOMEN KILLED BY
Train.**
Two women were killed by a train at 1028 North Lenoir street, near the intersection of the street and the railroad tracks. The women were Mrs. J. E. Neidermeyer, 55, and Mrs. J. E. Neidermeyer, 55. They were killed by a train. The train was traveling from Chicago to St. Louis. The women were walking across the tracks. The train was stopped for a moment, but the women were killed. The train was traveling from Chicago to St. Louis. The women were walking across the tracks. The train was stopped for a moment, but the women were killed.

**Reinforced in the
Rugs, L.**

Wool Wilton Rugs
Wool Wilton Rugs
Wool Wilton Rugs

Linoleums

Printed Linoleums
Plain Linoleums
Inlaid Linoleums
Mosaic Linoleums
Rubber Linoleums

PRICES:
Printed Linoleums
Plain Linoleums
Inlaid Linoleums
Mosaic Linoleums
Rubber Linoleums

Wool Wilton Rugs

Linoleums

Wool Wilton Rugs

Linoleums

Wool Wilton Rugs

FIFTEEN STATES SEND ENVOYS TO BLUE SKY MEET

Discuss Ways to Prevent Waste of Capital During War.

At least fifteen and possibly more states will be represented at the "blue sky" conference which opens at the Hotel La Salle today for a three day session.

"We have received definite acceptance from the securities commissions of corresponding officials that the federal government and seven others have written letters they may be present," said Charles J. Andre of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on arrangements.

"So we have reason to believe that the conference will be of national importance not only in its results for the promotion of the public from dishonest promoters, but in what it will accomplish toward the conservation of capital for war purposes."

Government in Accord.

"I have just come from Washington where I was assured that the federal government is heartily in accord with our aims in this direction. It is believed that these state commissions can render assistance to the government by preventing, to a great extent, the flow of capital into highly speculative and false enterprises, and by directing it into the channels in which it is most needed to lend strength to the forces engaged in the war."

Capital plays an important part in the war. It should be massed to produce a maximum of war strength, but will do so only under a cooperative system of regulation and control."

Emerson First Speaker.

Louis L. Emerson, secretary of the state of Illinois, will deliver the address of welcome and the response to be delivered by H. L. Carnahan of the securities commission of California. Two important addresses are one on "What Enterprises Should Be Encouraged During the War?" by C. P. Enright, bank commissioner of Missouri, and one on "What Enterprises Should Be Discouraged During the War?" by Frank Ryan, special assistant bank commissioner of Kansas.

Other men well known in the field to be covered by the conference are: Frank Dunbar of the investment department of the Arizona corporation commission; James R. Noland, secretary of state of Colorado; William R. Bates, executive officer of the Michigan securities commission; Thomas L. Hall and R. S. Ripley of the Nebraska securities commission; J. R. Waters of the North Dakota banking board; C. S. Garnett of the Virginia securities commission; and Harold L. Gleason, secretary of the Wisconsin railroad commission.

Two Are Arrested.

John Hagadone and Peter P. Zilvits, stock salesmen, surrendered themselves at the detective bureau yesterday on charges of violating the "blue sky" law of Illinois. Warrants charging them with selling Black Diamond stock—unlicensed in this state—were taken out by Attorney General Brandage's office last week, but the men went into hiding. They will be arraigned in the South Clark street court this morning.

TWO WOMEN KILLED BY GAS.

Edna E. Baiden, 30, was found dead at 1028 North Lenoir avenue. It is believed she was accidentally asphyxiated while taking a bath. Her 15-year-old daughter, 15, died at 1518 West 77th street, from gas from a heater that was turned on, but not lighted.

WHAT YOUR MEAT COSTS ARMOUR

Packer Offers Figures to Refute Charges of Profiteering.

J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., yesterday issued a lengthy statement denying charges of profiteering on the part of the packers, and citing figures to explain present high costs of foodstuffs. In part it follows:

"War time prices on food stuffs are sufficiently burdensome to enable agitators to arouse the public with their charges of graft and profiteering."

"It is not true that there is an undue margin between the price of meat on the hoof and meat on the hook. It is not true that enormous profits are the cause of high prices. It is a falsehood to charge that meat is being hoarded to keep the price up."

"The malicious or ill-informed person notes that live hogs sell for 17 cents a pound and that bacon sells at high as 60 cents a pound and cries out to heaven to witness how the people are being robbed. From live hog at 17 cents to bacon at 60 cents is too big a jump, he says, to be justifiable. 'Profiteering,' he cries and the public is prone to believe."

"But it is a lie."

Analyses Figures.

"Sixty-cent bacon from the 17-cent hog does not spell profiteering to the man who invests. So far as the packer is concerned there is no such thing as 60-cent bacon. The finest grade of bacon turned out by Armour & Co. wholesales at 46 1/2 cents per pound in the current price list. Other grades sell as low as 35 cents per pound. But for the purpose of this discussion, let's speak of 50-cent bacon as coming from the 17-cent hog and see if it gives ground for the charge of extortion."

"If 50-cent bacon from 17-cent hog indicates profiteering, what conclusion follows the discovery that from the same 17-cent hog comes liver at 6 cents a pound, feet at 7 cents, backbones at 5 cents, sweetbreads at 11, kidneys at 12 1/2, snouts at 12 1/2, brains at 13, tails at 17, melts at 6, knuckles at 11 and various other cuts and products which sell, dressed, for less than they cost alive?"

"Is it profiteering to sell pickled pigs feet at half what they cost standing in the pig sty? Is it good business to sell seventeen of the thirty-two separate cuts and products on the pork list for less than the price per pound of the living hog?"

Sales at Less than Cost.

"Whether it be good business or not, the fact remains that a considerable portion of the porker has to be sold for less per pound dressed than it costs per pound alive. If we secure enough hams and bacon we have the other portions to dispose of."

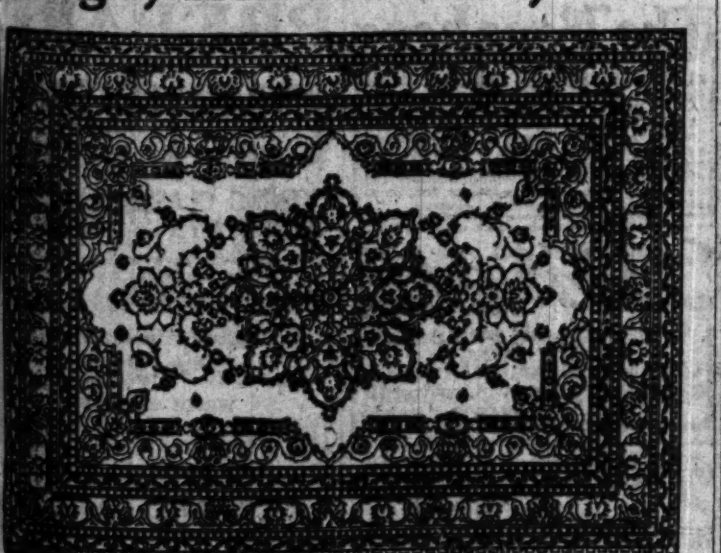
"In the beef field much the same circumstances exist. People want sirloin steaks, tenderloins, and porterhouse. But every time we kill a steer to get sirloins we put a beef heart on the market, too. Our wholesale price list shows lungs selling at 3 cents a pound, although we pay four or five times that much for them. But as long as ten people demand fancy cuts while only one is willing to take the less desirable, there is going to be an adjustment of price which will force the particular consumer to help pay for the cuts he will not purchase."

"Now, just a word as to profits. In view of the fact that the uninformed sometimes suspect that they are unduly large. Including every branch of

Spring to Bring Out Motor Cops to Check Speeders

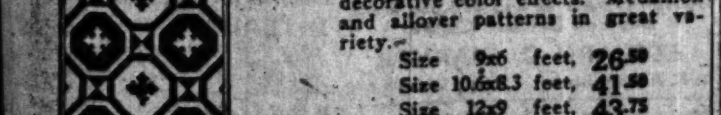
Acting Chief of Police Alcock announced yesterday that if the present weather continues he will order out the motorcycle squads, who have been detailed to other work since winter set in.

Revell & Co.
IN THE MARCH SALE
Rugs, Linoleums, Etc.



Wool Wilton Rugs, size 12x9 feet, 45.00
Wool Wilton Rugs, size 10x8 1/2, 42.00
Wool Wilton Rugs, size 9x6 feet, 28.00

Linoleums



Seamless Beauvais Axminster Rugs
Extra heavy quality in artistic decorative color effects. Medallion and all-over patterns in great variety.

Size 9x6 feet, 26.00
Size 10x8 1/2 feet, 41.00
Size 12x9 feet, 43.75
Beautiful French Wiltons
Size 5x27, 9.75
Size 3x36, 9.75
Size 63x36, 16.00
Size 75x46, 32.00
Size 90x60, 55.00
Size 10x12 1/2, 85.00
Size 12x9, 90.00

These are the finest and best rugs made in America. The designs are exact reproductions of the finest Oriental rugs.

Call Franklin 1274
The Sanitary Cup and Service Company
180 N. Market St., Chicago

1244 Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St.

DE PRIEST'S FATE AS CANDIDATE IS IN BALANCE

The independent aldermanic petition of Oscar De Priest in the second ward is hanging fire. Definite decision as to whether it is "good" or "bad" will be made this afternoon by the board of election commissioners.

The board of election commissioners threw out the independent petition of John C. Shanahan in the First ward as insufficient, after he had attempted to withdraw it. This leaves Ald. Coughlin without election day opposition. The independent petition of Charles F. Pettibone in the Eleventh ward also was held insufficient and was thrown out, leaving Ald. Herman Krumholz without trouble on election day. The Twelfth ward contest against the independent petition of Rudolph Dvorak will be heard by the election commissioners this afternoon after the disposal of the Chicago dry petition.

221 Cents Profit on Food.

"On strictly food products of all kinds, Armour & Co. varied at the rate of 221 cents on the dollar last year. On meat and meat products alone our company earned only 2.07 cents on the dollar."

"As to your idea of extortion?—a glance at the market reports in any paper tells the story. Meats cannot be cheap when hogs are selling at \$17 per hundred pounds live weight, and when steers on the hoof cost from \$15 to \$15 per hundred pounds. Those are the prices paid to the farmers and stock raisers today, and who shall say they are not justified in view of the high price of feeds and the increased cost of labor and the other factors which enter into production of meat animals?"

"Hoarding meat is another groundless charge often made. Normally, the amount of meat of all kinds in storage or in a process of curing in all the packing plants and at all the storages of the whole country represents less than two weeks' supply for the nation. Under war conditions, which have made it necessary to enforce rationing in order to get supplies for shipment abroad, the amount in storage has been augmented considerably, but not to an extent that is entirely satisfactory to those upon whom falls the responsibility of meeting demands from abroad. The food administration of the United States government will bear the out when I assert that the stocks of meat on hand today are not unduly large or even sufficiently large enough to assure a plentiful supply for the soldiers and civilians of our European allies."

A Common Drinking Glass is Like a Family Toothbrush

This brings home to you with a jolt the evils of the office drinking glass—but it's true.

How do you know it is not germ-laden? You don't.

And in this day of intensified sanitation it is ridiculous to continue the practice.

Get Lily Paper Cups

The nicest individual in the world—cost is insignificant.

Sterilized in manufacture and packed in sealed cartons.

There is no better time to place an order than now.

Call Franklin 1274
The Sanitary Cup and Service Company
180 N. Market St., Chicago

Lewis to Back Sullivan's Brother for Collector

Washington, D. C., March 18.—Reports that Rivers McNeill, collector of customs at Chicago, will not be reappointed to that office and that Frank Sullivan, brother of Roger Sullivan, will be named to succeed him, have reached Washington.

Senator Lewis partly confirmed the report today when he said he understood that when Frank Sullivan had been selected by the Sullivan faction of the Illinois Democracy for the place and that he had agreed, in so far as his influence over patronage was concerned, that the post should go to a Sullivan man.

Roger Sullivan, who is in Washington, said he knew nothing about the probability of his brother's appointment as collector.

RETURNED TO FACE THEFT CHARGE.

Charles Albert Kelly and Blanche Kelly, who came to Chicago to see the "wild west" and "wild men," were taken back to Chicago yesterday to face a charge of stealing an automobile. Policeman James Gallagher arrested the Kellys after they were found when their gasoline tank became empty.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK GUEST AT U. C. RECEPTION

Authorities of the University of Chicago held the 18th convocation reception last night at Hutchinson commons. The Archbishop of York was present. He will deliver the convocation oration this morning. One hundred and thirty-two degrees will be conferred.

Among those in the receiving line were President and Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson, Dr. W. C. Betting of St. Louis, Charles L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. James Rowland Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Drake, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Charles Francis Brown, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fuller, and Bishop Charles P. Anderson.

Before the reception the Archbishop of York attended a dinner at the Judson residence.

The exercises today will be held at Leon Mandel hall.

New York K. of C. Drive Raises Million First Day

New York, March 18.—Leaders in the drive to raise before March 25 the Catholic war fund of \$2,500,000 in the archdiocese of New York to aid the Knights of Columbus welfare work among American troops reported \$1,000,000 raised in the first day of active campaigning.

In the financial district the committee headed by Morgan J. O'Brien reported that it had obtained \$181,582 of the \$1,000,000 which it has set as its quota. Of this amount, Clarence H. Mackay, Thomas Fortune Ryan, James C. Brady, and Nicholas F. Brady each contributed \$50,000. A like amount was given by Harry Payne Whitney. Another team reported a total of \$121,885.

To arouse enthusiasm in the drive, a large service flag was unfurled today at the war fund office showing that 31,800 Catholics in this archdiocese have joined the drive.

SKIN RELIEF AWAITS YOU IN POSLAM

The more intensely you have suffered from irritated, itching skin, the more grateful will be your sigh of relief when Poslam has been applied. Soothing, cooling, pacifying, now that you KNOW you will never be without it should the need arise.

Try Poslam for any facial break-out, for clearing inflamed complexion or red nose, for Scalp-Scalp, any form of Eczema, Pimples, Burns, Barbers' Itch, Tired, Itching Feet, to drive away all eruptions troubles before they spread and become serious.

Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 263 West 47th St., New York City.

Urges your skin to become fresher, brighter, better by the daily use of Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam.—Advertisement.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Place of Opportunities—Help Wanted

Help Wanted

STENOGRAPHERS wanted by a large textile house. Must be experienced and capable. State salary expected. Address Box 29, Morning Star.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in technical correspondence. No beginners need apply. Good salary for right person. Apply in writing to Holderness & Smith, 39 State St.

STENOGRAPHERS with some previous experience wanted at once. Moderate salary to begin with, but rapid advancement assured. \$250, Morning Star.

STENOGRAPHER who can assist busy executive in small office. Good pay for the right person. Address Atterbury & Waters, 483 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER busy executive pay for the right person. Address Atterbury & Waters, 483 Front St.

STENOGRAPHER previous experience rapid advancement. Address Atterbury & Waters, 483 Front St.

A remedy for short help— The Dictaphone

If the opinion of the many thousands of Dictaphone users could be woven into a single war-time message to the business man of America, it would read about like this:

"The Dictaphone is helping us to solve our tremendous war-time problems remarkably well.

"It is a fast, easy, frictionless system of handling dictation which enables each operator to produce from 50 to 100 per cent more letters per day—at one-third less cost per letter—than any other system. Better letters, too.

"This radical increase in production and economy is the chief reason why our daily mail keeps up to schedule in spite of our war-drained correspondence departments."

Will The Dictaphone do all this in *your* office on *your* work? A demonstration is the best answer. Phone or write today, asking for list of users in your line of business, also for free booklet, "The Man at the Desk."

To Secretaries and Stenographers

Dictaphone Operators often say that they wouldn't want to work in offices where The Dictaphone was not in use. It is natural that they should feel that way. The Dictaphone System is a smooth-running, calm-nerved method of handling dictation. The demand for operators is very great, and they are exceptionally well paid. The sooner The Dictaphone goes into *your* office, the better for you.

THE DICTAPHONE

Registered in the U. S. and Foreign Countries

Phone Randolph 2771 Call at 814 North American Bldg.

Write for booklet, "The Man at the Desk," Room 814 North American Building, Chicago

Food will win the war. Don't waste it.

McJunkin Advertising Company

LABOR OPPOSES WORK FOR MEN AT BRIDEWELL

May Consent, However,
to Their Cleaning the
Streets and Alleys.

Organized labor officials were asked yesterday to map out a plan for making the city self-supporting.

Edward N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was before the city council committee on police. He protested against any form of work at the house of correction which would interfere with union labor. Before the committee adjourned, he asked to have the prison labor committee of the federation and the city commissioners have a conference toward mapping out a program to be before the council.

Says Labor Opposes Plan.
Ald. Byrne, Kalmbach, Kimball, Franz, and Staffen are the members of the police committee. They explained to Mr. Nockels that all nearby cities have some form of work for city prisoners. He, however, declared that organized labor was against this.

One of the propositions advanced by the aldermen was that the men in the streets and alleys. Mr. Nockels said he did not believe this would interfere with labor organization.

"Poverty causes crime," said Mr. Nockels. "If every man had a job, there would not be so much crime. Why cut down the amount of work by having more prison made goods? There is no shortage of labor now."

"If you want to reduce crime, send out and arrest all the strikebreakers. They are the fellows who cause crime. When they are not engaged in strike-breaking they are around town holding up citizens."

Objects to Repairs.
"At the bridewell now," said Ald. Kalmbach, "there is a lot of furniture and work done for the various departments of the city government. Do you object to this?"

"Yes," said Mr. Nockels, "because it keeps union men out of work."

Marion MacCormac of the school board spoke highly of the work done at the bridewell. He said the work had saved taxpayers thousands of dollars.

"We have about 30,000 men on the list now," said Mr. MacCormac, "and we have not bought any new since last June. If the men at the bridewell are left without anything to do they will be worse men when they are released."

"But this work is in competition with free labor," said Mr. Nockels.

Other Cities Make Profit.
The aldermen are trying to work out a plan for making the bridewell

CRIME

Girl Slugged and Robbed of \$687 Pay Roll. Auto Thieves Active. Courts and Police Busy.

MISS E. FLORENCE SMITH, sister of the president of the P. H. Smith Manufacturing company, 3047 Carroll avenue, was slugged and robbed of \$687.50 of the firm's money on Albany avenue, near Walnut street, yesterday afternoon. The thug struck her in the face, knocking her down, and escaped with the handbag in which she was carrying the money to meet the pay roll.

Automobile thieves came out with the sun and nine thefts were reported to the police. City Sealer Morris Eller was among the victims. His car was recovered later in the day badly damaged.

Police believe they have a holdup man in Frank Gahry, 29 years old, with a burglar's record, who was arrested when officials of the Policlinic hospital reported that he had applied there to have bullet wounds treated. He was shot through the nose and had two fingers of one hand shot off. He is being held.

Methodist ministers of the city, meeting yesterday, passed resolutions denouncing the closing of saloons, cabarets, public dance halls, and low theaters, opposing the granting of special permits, insisting on the elimination of the shyster lawyer, professional bondsmen, and jury briber, and condemning the practice of allowing criminals to be released.

more than a resting place for inmates. They recently found in Detroit that by the manufacture of furniture, brushes and buttons the workhouse there not only paid all operating expenses, but turned back to the city every year about \$75,000.

The aldermanic fight against crime is bearing fruit. Ald. Franz yesterday received the following letter from the officials of the Cartage exchange of Chicago:

"May we not congratulate you on

the shake-up given all the city departments in regard to the prosecution of theft? It is the best thing the council has done in a long time. We hope you will follow this through. It is too good a movement to stop with mere agitation."

The license committee will meet this morning to consider an ordinance raising the annual license fee of pawnbrokers from \$300 to \$1,000. This measure was recommended by the crime committee.

Den Sharp, alias "Texas Slim," and William Wheeler were sentenced by Judge Sabath yesterday to indeterminate terms of from one year to life on pleas of guilty to one of the twenty robbery charges pending against them, and to fourteen years' imprisonment for the murder of John Carroll in a west side cafe on Jan. 14.

Clarence Brown, known as the "chloroform burglar," pleaded guilty before Judge Kersten yesterday. He will be sentenced on Friday.

The trial before Judge Kersten of the four men accused of robbing the Stockmen's bank on Dec. 5 of \$10,975 is nearing its end. The defendants are Edward O'Donnell, John O'Donnell, Frank Bender, and Leonard Banks.

Fighting Hard for Freedom.

The habeas corpus proceedings brought by attorneys to free Osborne and Faversham, who have been held in jail for five days without warrants being filed against them, according to testimony given yesterday, will be concluded today.

If they fail to secure the freedom of their clients attorneys for the defense announced last night that they will take the case to the Court of Appeals, now in session. Losing there, they in-

timated they will appeal to the Supreme court.

Pending a decision on the appeals, the extradition papers held by the Chicago detective will be worthless, the defense contends, and Osborne and Faversham cannot be taken back to Chicago. The men are wanted here for alleged complicity in swindling prominent bankers and business men out of more than \$200,000 through the sale of bogus steel company stock.

Buckminster Seen—Vanishes.
Chicago police were still baffled last night by the wary Buckminster, who is said to enact the star roles in most of the "Yellow Kid's" big productions. Believed to be in California, after jumping his bonds, he was seen Sunday afternoon by Assistant State's Attorney Charles Center Case Jr. calmly taking the air in Sheridan road.

Mr. Case ordered a canvass of the neighborhood immediately after seeing Buckminster, but the con man had disappeared.

French Soldier Fails to Find Lost Wife Here.
Pierre Ferrand, French soldier, who won his croix de guerre at Verdun, has failed in his search for his lost wife.

Ferrand will leave Chicago tomorrow or on Thursday in order to report to his command.

He arrived in the United States six weeks ago on leave of absence to visit his wife, whom he had left behind in New York when he answered the call to the tri-color in August of 1914. On his arrival he learned she had gone to Chicago. He was aided by French consular agents, federal authorities, and the police in his search here.

Hoover Names Chicagoan Head of Miller Quiz Body.
With the approval of President Wilson, Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover has appointed Dr. Frank W. Taussing of Chicago, chairman of the United States tariff commission, at the head of a special committee to conduct an inquiry into the milling industry. It was announced yesterday. It is charged that certain millers are profiteering. Hearings probably will be held here.

'CON' MEN PUT UP STIFF FIGHT TO AVOID CHICAGO

Friends of Buckminster
Prefer to Stay in Ohio;
He's Seen Here.

While Chicago police were seeking Frederick K. Buckminster, con man de luxe, who jumped \$100,000 bonds and then strolled down Sheridan road attired in a Prince Albert, money from an unknown source yesterday reached Youngstown, O., to back the legal fight that is being made to save "Judge" Thomas Osborne, "Major" Faversham, and T. E. White, also members of the "Yellow Kid" well group of swindlers, from extradition to Illinois.

Detective Sergeant McFarland of Chicago arrived in Youngstown last night with extradition papers signed by Gov. Cox, but attorneys for "Judge" Osborne and Faversham, whose real names are Thomas A. Osborne and Edward McComb, were undismayed. They were preparing to carry the battle against extradition to the Supreme court if necessary.

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CHURCH GOERS OR MOVIE FANS, THIEVES GET 'EM

Burglars will get you whether you go to church or to the movie theater in the observation of Detective Sergeant Edward Gibson, of the Englewood station.

While Gibson and his wife were attending church Sunday night thieves broke into their house, 7240 Iowa avenue. Articles of jewelry were taken, also the sergeant's revolver.

In the same building lives Mrs. John Shober. Her apartments also were robbed of jewelry, valued at \$100. Mrs. Shober was at a picture show.

E. C. Lane, 7215 Union avenue, returned from a movie to find his flat robbed. He telephoned his neighbor, Sgt. Gibson.

"They got me, too," said Gibson.

RUB ON SPRAINS, PAINS, SWELLING

Don't suffer! Relief comes the moment you rub with "St. Jacobs Liniment."

Don't stay crippled! Rub this soothing, penetrating liniment right into the sprain, ache or strain, and out comes pain, soreness, stiffness and swelling.

It doesn't burn or discolor the skin and can not cause injury. Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle from any drug store now—limber up! Rub the misery right out. A moment after "St. Jacobs Liniment" is applied you can not feel the slightest pain or soreness, and you can go about your regular duties.

"St. Jacobs Liniment" conquers pain. It has been used effectively for sprains, strains, soreness and stiffness for 50 years—six gold medal awards.—Adv.

Cooking with Wesson Oil is not a new way to cook

IT requires no special recipes—no changes in the way you cook. In frying, you melt any hard fat to an oil long before it is hot enough to fry in. With Wesson Oil you start with an oil. That is the only difference, except the difference you will find in the more wholesome, delicious result.

In shortening, use Wesson Oil in your own favorite recipes exactly as you would use any other shortening. If you have been in the habit of using butter, use a quarter less Wesson Oil and add a little salt—because Wesson Oil is all pure fat and unsalted.

You may doubt it until you have tried it yourself, but the fact that Wesson Oil is liquid instead of hard, like your old shortening, doesn't call for any change in your recipe or the way you make it.

Some cooks suggest that Wesson Oil should be mixed with other liquid ingredients, rather than with the flour or dry ingredients. You don't have to make this change unless you want to. Wesson Oil will give excellent results if you use it just exactly as you would any other shortening.

A pure vegetable oil for shortening

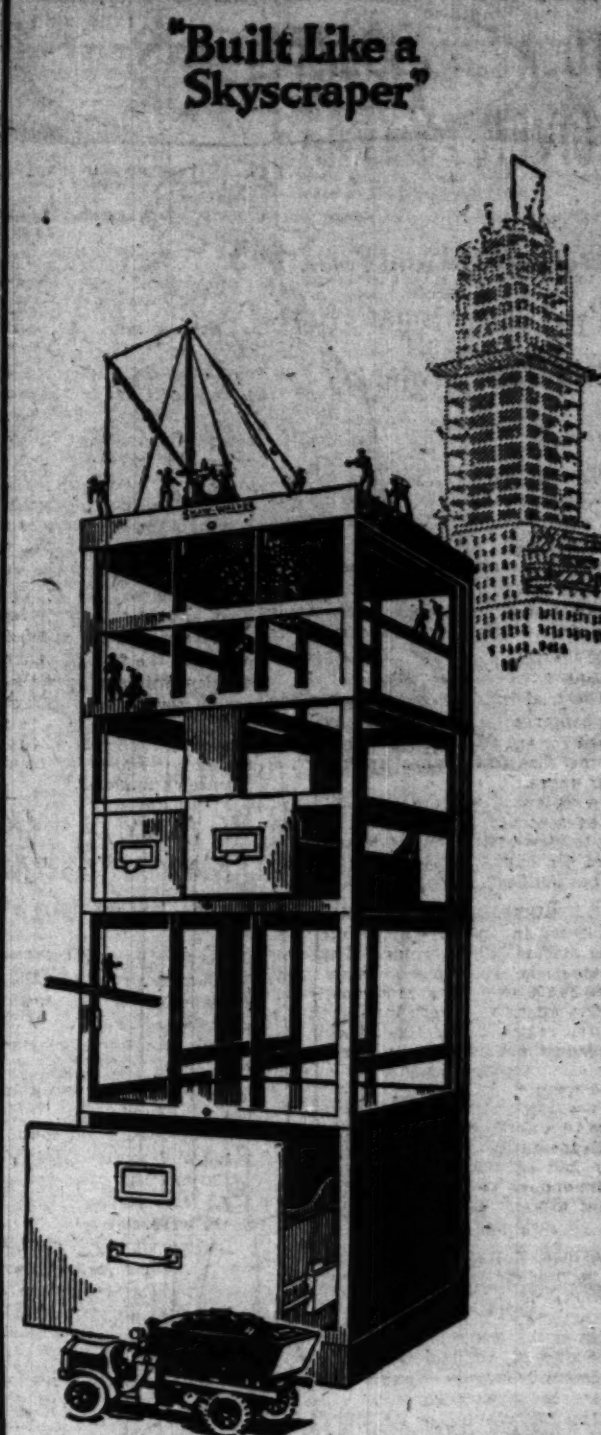
for salad dressings

for frying



Your grocer has it

—all in one handy can!



"Built like a Skyscraper" means channel steel construction; means parts bracing each other where the strain comes; means engineering principles built into a file to make it last one hundred years.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

BUT we go the skyscraper one better. We weld the "skyscraper" skeleton and the steel walls electrically into a solid unit of steel. No nuts—bolts—rivets—rods—screws.

The Shaw-Walker drawers "coast" in or out at a touch. No balking, no noise. Non-rebounding, too—stay shut without superfluous mechanism.

Put a Shaw-Walker into your office alongside your old files. If you don't agree that they're the best files made, your money back.

Phone for one today.

WOOD FILES

Shaw-Walker also manufactures a complete line of filing cabinets in wood; as well as supplies for all files.

SHAW-WALKER

163 West Monroe Street, near La Salle
CHICAGO

Steel Files Wood Files Supplies for All Files
Phone Franklin 5845

"Due to the manufacturing efficiency and designing ingenuity of the automobile manufacturer of today, they have so perfected the automobile that its economy of operation makes it one of the most economical transportation vehicles now made, it handled properly, becomes one that adapts itself to the rough seasons of the year, and maintains an uninterrupted service, irrespective of the conditions of weather, assuring occupants thorough comfort at all times."

"If anybody has the slightest doubt as to the place the automobile occupies in the life and work of the nation, let him stand on the street corner in any city and observe the thousands of cars passing back and forth, not only relieving street cars and railroads of thousands of passengers, but enabling people in every line of endeavor to increase their activities through the saving of time which the automobile was made to render."

H. P. BRANSTETTER.



Excellent investment
and a patriotic duty

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EDUCATIONAL PREPARE

FOR
CHRISTIAN WORK
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EVENING CLASSES N. La Salle St.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS
students have enrolled during 10
years' successful experience.

WINTER TERM BEGINS MARCH 26
Best possible preparation for
busy people desiring to do
Aggressive Christian Work.

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THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE
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FREE PROSPECTUS

RAPID FIRE FRENCH
PRIVATE LESSONS; CONVERSATION CLASSES
PREPARATION FOR EXAMS.
Give you students the simple and familiar
method of daily life. Here you save time
and time.

FRENCH STUDIO, 1785 Tower Bldg.
Tel. Randolph 1167

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TERMS MAY BE REGD. AT ANY TIME

WATERLAKEN ROLLING MILL
There boys learn by doing. Prepared for
various A. Teachers for each & every
every class. Now required at any time.

FRENCH SPECIAL CONVERSATION
TIONAL LESSONS.
M. 11 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 8:00 P.M.
CHICAGO INSTITUTE
11 W. Madison Street

GREER COLLEGE OF
MOTORING
CHICAGO
1519 WABASH

FRENCH SPANISH
GORDON-DUNN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGE
N. Michigan Ave.

Read TODAY'S Advertising
in THE TRIBUNE

BILLY SUNDAY SAYS

He will preach every day,
except Monday. He says
"Monday is Washday."

Billy could preach every
day if "Ma" Sunday would.

BUY A FEDERAL WASHER

The Federal Washer
makes Monday just like any
other day. With its efficient
washing for an average
family can be readily handled
in about an hour's time.

Ask about our liberal
time-payment terms.

Practical demonstration
of Federal Washers daily in
new demonstration room at

ELECTRIC SHOP
72 WEST ADAMS STREET

BERLITZ SCHOOL
120 N. La Salle St.
Tel. Randolph 1167

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Read TODAY'S Advertising
in THE TRIBUNE

FOR FEDERAL DIVIDEND
STOCKS, GIVEN WITH PURCHASE
BY LEADING MERCHANTS

FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—Gauging the coat is the latest sport of the designer. If the enemy sees you in the back how can she possibly tell that the front is a dangerous and brilliant coat? The imitation of a cape is too perfect. These coats with the cape affect are noted constantly in all the late showings of imported modes. For instance, one white sports coat from Paris is white with a round yoke in the back from which falls a square, rather deep cape. So it goes. We have to relearn

Saying Something
Sensible Now and
Then Helps a Lot
BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.
WAS IT YOU?

"O, you're getting so narrow minded," protested the husband, "I don't see why the blindest blankety blank you don't get out more and get over that miserable small town way of criticizing everything and everybody." Not very tender words—but, as wife confessed, just what the doctor ordered for her cure. "It never occurred to me until I wiped my eyes after a couple of hours hawling spell following my husband's outbreak, and he explained more kindly that it got awfully on his nerves when he came home at night to hear me go after one neighbor and then another and criticize the servant and the boys who brought the groceries and the ice man and so on. "It is a couple of months since that night," she went on. "But now I wonder why he didn't lay me out sooner. I did get out. Went over to the church and went in for knitting. An intelligent lot of women there discuss things worth while. These I relate when I come home. I read the papers now, morning and night. The other evening hubby gave me a lovely compliment on how much more attractive I had become lately. "Which makes me," she added, "that a certain amount of intelligent conversation is necessary to a woman's attractiveness." "It is," we add.

CLUB NOTES

The absorbing story of a young girl's work in the Paris depot of the American fund for French wounded was told last night by Miss Gladys Spencer to the members of the Girls' Patriotic Service League, who met at the settlement last evening. Miss Spencer served for several months in Paris until last May, when she entered a hospital as a nurse's aid, remaining there until November. Miss Spencer returned to this country in December. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Spencer of Highland Park.

Bishop Samuel Fallows gave a patriotic address yesterday at the season's final meeting of the literary round table of the Chicago Culture Club at the Hotel La Salle. Others who spoke on the subject of "Helping to Carry On to Victory" were Mrs. A. Starr Best of the Drama League, Mrs. Jean Hull for the Red Cross, James Bishop for the League, and Julian Nolan for the national war savings committee.

A cafeteria luncheon of liberty food will be served today for the members of the citizenship class of the Woman's City Club and of the foods and markets committee of the club.

An informal reception to the past presidents of the Chicago Woman's Association of Commerce to be given at Field's restaurant. A. F. Kuhlman, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Great Lakes, will speak on the work of the organization in Canada.

our geography and find that a cape is a body of material partially surrounded by coat. The old dolman effect is the really truly out of the fashion world. It has nine lives, and if you suppress one life another jumps to its feet and cries, "I am here!" Here, for example, in the sports suit from a famous Fifth avenue specialty shop we have a coat of dark red duvetyne, which is the good old fashioned dolman in the back. With this is worn a white satin sports skirt with big pearl buttons down the front and the box plaits which appear in so many new skirts.

Bright Sayings
of the Children

Pat's mother had just received a puppy from a friend and after having talked about it. The next day while the family was eating dinner the baby began to cry and little brother looked up with a twinkle in his eye and said: "What is the matter, baby? Have you got the toothache?" A. B.

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day
keeps
Heartburn
away

BLACK JACK

Tribune Cook Book

THIS IS MEATLESS DAY!

BY JANE EDDINGTON.
Dust on Foods.

Some of these obscure intestinal troubles that we are hearing of all about, I believe, are only obscure because we have not as highly trained senses as we might have. In other words, I believe they are due to avoidable dirt, which at this season gets an opportunity to travel fast and far. We need to read such a book as "Dust and Its Dangers." We also need to drive slovens out of the food business. There are unbelievable slovens in it.

In one of the reports from the other side there was something to the effect that if you looked for the dirtiest man in sight it would be the cook. One dirty cook under such circumstances is capable of crippling more men than I well, I do not like to think about it, but I know I am not a crane hanger in mentioning it.

Food is so unnecessarily exposed to dirt in thousands of cases that we do need a Jeremiah to fulminate against the practice. For instance, the other day in the main aisle of a big store there were two cases of honey with glass fronts, behind the glass front of the showcase, and on each case were piled six combs of honey. Why? Just a foolish custom. Anybody could see that honey perfectly well, and if anybody would buy it thus displayed it would not be put out there. One of the best honeys is sold in sanitary opaque cans.

Just to make trouble, as an example, I insisted on buying a comb of that displayed honey out of the case rather than one that was thus exposed to the dust. The clerk said that those combs had just been put out that morning, but I told her that with the score of people traveling up and down by the place for four hours it was bound to be dust laden. I have a theory that dust and honey are a particularly bad combination.

In a big store where \$10 and \$15 baskets of fruit are on display I saw a woman who had emerged from a fine limousine and was urbane bedecked pinch of two-grapes from such a basket and put them straight into her mouth. She was a vandal of the sort which transmits much to think they must tolerate. Perhaps when she is obscurely ill from such practices, Nemesis, which keeps watch over the universe and lets no offender go unchastened, will be satisfied. But Nemesis is a highbrow, and people will not educate themselves to an understanding of her ways.

Before the war, but not now, semolina, out of which such delicious puddings are made in England, France, Italy, and other countries, was to be had in one of our foreign sections, but it was exposed in shallow boxes to the most hideous and evident forms of dust and dirt, so I could not buy it. One store tried to stop one such vendor as that mentioned and some forms worse to trade. It displayed prominently, once, one of my semi-annual attacks of handling food carelessly, so that they are most becomingly avoided, or torn, or made in some way imperfect. Alas, after several years of struggle it went into bankruptcy! People will not be scolded. They get educated after two or three thousand years, sometimes, but they resist it tooth and nail.

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 60 West Madison—"Headin' South," with Douglas Fairbanks.
BANDBOX, Madison, near La Salle—"The Life Mask," with Olga Petrova.
RIVOLI, 114 South State—"The Life Mask," with Olga Petrova.
BOSTON, Clark, near Harrison—"The Devil Wheel," with Gladys Brockwell.
CASINO, 58 West Madison street—"Brace Up," with Herbert Rawlinson.
CASTLE, State, near Madison—"Eve's Daughter," with Billie Burke.
CHICAGO, State, near Harrison—"The Devil Wheel," with Gladys Brockwell.
GEN, 450 South State—"The Devil Wheel," with Gladys Brockwell.
LYRIC, State, near Jackson—"Empty Pocket," drama.
ORPHEUM, State, near Monroe—"The Fall of the Romanoffs," with Illodor.
PASTIME, 68 West Madison—"The Devil Wheel," with Gladys Brockwell.
ROSE, 63 West Madison—"Eve's Daughter," with Billie Burke.
U. S. MUSIC HALL, State, near Harrison—"The Devil Wheel," with Gladys Brockwell.
WORLD, 61 West Randolph—"Going Straight," with Norma Palmgren.
ZEPHYRUS, Michigan, near South—"The Devil Wheel," with Gladys Brockwell.

NANCE O'KEIL

Magnificently Cast as the De-
posed Czarina of All the
Russias.

PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

With Illidor
to Advise Brenon
Produces Classic

By Mae Tine.

When Herbert Brenon produced "The Fall of the Romanoffs," I'll say he did something! To begin with, he stuck to facts—regarding the main issue. Probably this was largely due to counsel received from Illidor the monk, who as "Himself" has considerable of a rôle in the picture. With one who had been in the midst of the real holocaust to advise, it would be possible, of course, to acquire "atmosphere" not obtainable otherwise. Then, with unwavering skill, he picked his cast. His knowledge of technique, photography, etc., combined with his undoubted cunning, as a director, furnished what further was needed to weave the component parts of the mad Russian situation into a colorful, tangible screen story of that same mad Russian situation.

The characterization of Rasputin by Edward Connelly is a startling bit of work. He is the "Black Monk" as you have imagined him, cringing, cunning, unbelievably cunning, disgusting, degenerate. Hollow-cheeked, black-bearded, with the staring eyes of mania and the cruel talon fingers of the merciless, he is the Rasputin of history down to his last dirty finger-nail.

Illidor, while playing aptly his part of the priestly adviser, finally banished through the machinations of Rasputin, stands out in the picture less than Nance O'Neil as the chill, unhappy, harried, and superstitious czarina, with her pro-German sympathies; Alfred Hickman as the czar, swayed even more than his wife by his belief in mystic mummeries—weak-willed, a very rabbit of a ruler, and Conway Teslie, mainly and impressively as Prince Felix, who becomes the final arbiter of Rasputin's fate. The work done by all of these makes the picture well worth seeing twice. Many minor rôles are deserving of mention, had we the space.

So, place "The Fall of the Romanoffs" in your category of screen classics. It deserves a place there.

Vaughan's
Garden
Seeds

You cannot prove your seeds by looking at them. You MUST rely on the seedsmen. Then why take a chance? For 40 years we have gathered from the ends of the earth the choicest quality of seeds, and by our tests and trials we know and offer only such as will give you results. From our counters you may select the best of the rarest new. The first Seed Cost is the smallest part of your expense.

Use pure-bred strains.
"Waste no time on mongrels."
Our "Information" and "Phone Book" are FREE.
Mammoth Catalogue with order sheets.

Vaughan's Seed Store
Randolph Street, near Dearborn

For Hair and Skin Health
Cuticura is Supreme



If you use Cuticura Soap for every day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. 8, Boston, Mass. Everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

MANURE NOW.

This balmy spring weather, if it lasts, will soon have the garden soil in condition to begin work. If sufficient manure was plowed or spaded under last autumn to establish complete fertility, no further addition is required now. If not, now is the time to provide manure to be turned under as soon as the soil is workable.

Fresh manure is not immediately available as plant food. Hence, for spring use decomposed manure should be secured. In former years it could be obtained at the fire hydrants about this time; but the water department did not pack these in manure the last winter, so that this source of supply is shut off.

Mushroom growers generally have quantities of it from spent mushroom beds. This is entirely satisfactory and may be bought delivered at reasonable prices. Frequently large heaps of perfectly decomposed manure remain on newly subdivided truck or dairy farms in the immediate vicinity. Even going stock and dairy farms often have a surplus sufficiently rotted for spring use.

If only fresh manure is available, it is better to use that at this time than none. It will not become effective till the season is advanced, but the latent virtue will endure the longer and the manuring need not be so copious next autumn. If new manure is used, however, potatoes and onions would best be omitted from this year's garden plans.

Fresh manure can be had from stables in the city or from neighboring dairy farms. The grower, the milk dealer, the ice man, and the coal dealer—anybody who has a delivery system—will be glad to rid of it. Only avoid manure from stables using shavings, sawdust, or swamp peat for bedding. If you have convenient truck facilities and can share a car lot with neighboring gardeners, cow manure in particular can always be had at the stock yards for a nominal consideration.

Whichever is used, first rake up all rubbish and fill the depressions with topsoil, then spread the manure evenly with a manure fork or a spading fork. If it is desired to decompose fresh manure quickly so as to render it suitable for all crops and immediately available, it should be "composted" as follows: Put it in piles of not less than a cubic yard, turn it over four times at intervals of a week to ten days. Keep it moist—not soggy—by sprinkling. It will be usable for all crops in about six weeks.

Half those quantities is sufficient in subsequent years. Generally speaking, the lighter soils of the shore regions require cow manure for its great organic matter and binding quality, while the heavy soils of the west and southwest require the more warming horse manure.

Manure of the same animals may vary widely in quality. They may be leached out by rains, contain an excess of straw, or be "fire fanged." Taking a fair to good quality as a basis, the following quantities of whichever is available may be arbitrarily fixed as the requirement of an infertile soil for garden purposes:

Kind of manure	Quantity per acre, red top value (pounds)	Relative fertility
Manure (cows)	88-110	12.00
Poultry	7-9	12.00
Horse	14-16	17.00
Sheep	10-14	12.00
Horse	21-28	30.00
Cow	30-40	37.00
Leaf mold	88-110	1.00
Straw	88-110	1.00

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Real Love Stories

Through Prayer.

A pious widow with three grown daughters and a son missed the care and company of his wife so much that within a year after her death he set about finding some one to take her place. This is the story of his quest as he told it to his friends:

He prayed about it, and one night in a dream a nurse appeared to him. She had lived in the same city all her life.

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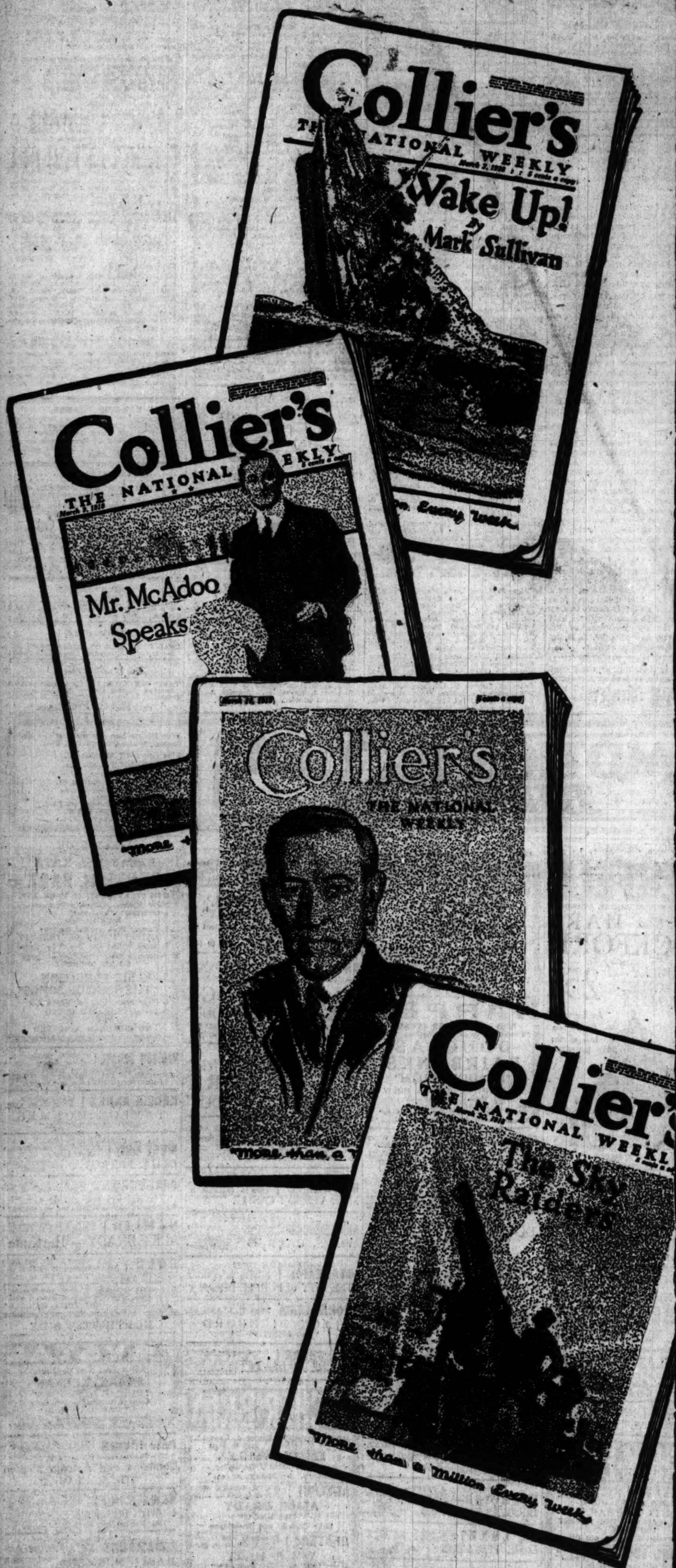
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"What's Doing"

Told in Collier's Each Week

March 2nd Issue

- "WAKE UP!" Mark Sullivan
(The Shipping Problem)
- "NEW HANDS AT A NEW GAME" Harris Dickson
(Training Men to Fight)
- "SIZING UP A CUSTOMER" William Maxwell
(A Business Article)

March 9th Issue

- "MR. McADOO SPEAKS" Henry James Forman
(The Government and the Railroads)
- "WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR RAILWAYS?" Samuel O. Dunn
(Regarding Government Ownership)
- "TANKS AND TANKING" Gouverneur Morris
(A Jay-ride in a "Tank")

March 16th Issue

- "OVER HERE" Earl Derr Biggers
(Backing Up the Boys "Over There")
- "THE PRESIDENT" Richard Washburn Child
(Mr. Wilson—and His Problems)
- "A SHIPBUILDER ON THE JOB" Edward Hungerford
(Meeting the Need for Ships)
- "IS THERE A UKRAINE?" Arthur Ruhl
(Russia's Changing Map)

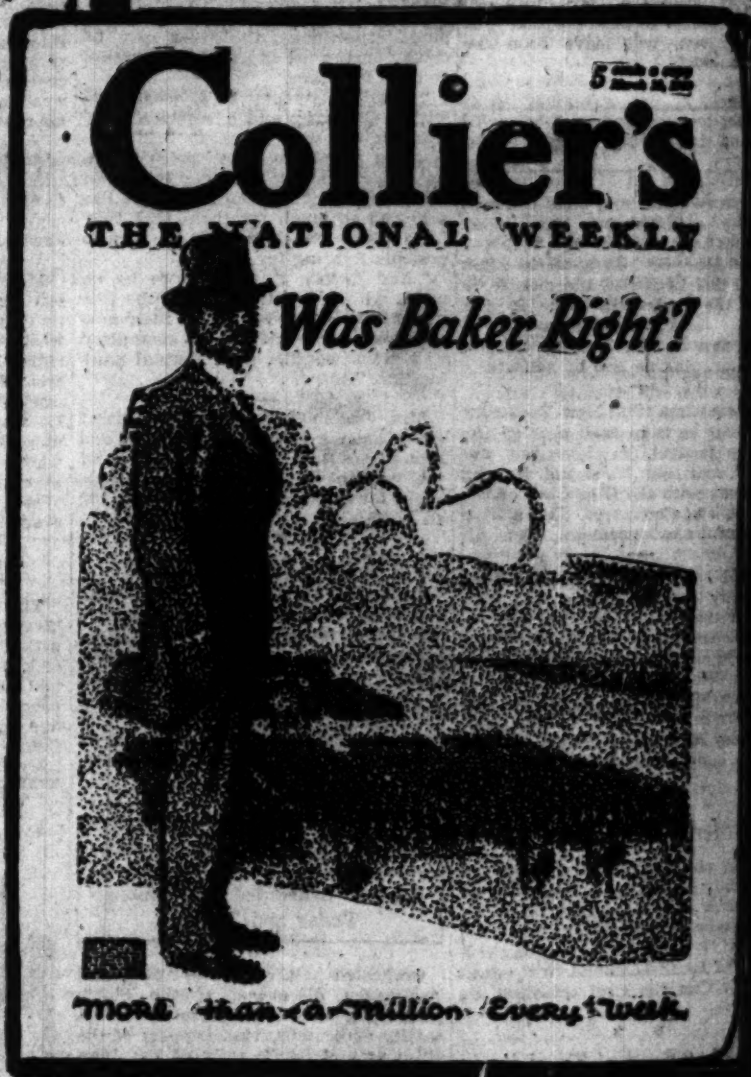
March 23rd Issue

- "WAS BAKER RIGHT?" Mark Sullivan
(The Secretary of War vs. Criticism)
- "WE'RE IN THE LINE" Wythe Williams
(How Our Boys Entered the Trenches)
- "OUR MILITARY RAILROAD IN FRANCE" Edward Hungerford
(Peace-time Railroads for War-time Duty)
- "SHALL I GO TO FRANCE?" Frances Wright
(Answered by a Woman)
- "OUR NEW ISLANDS" Edmond McKenna
(Value of the Virgin Islands)

March 30th Issue

- "SKY RAIDERS" James Hopper
(Paris During an Air Raid)
- "RARIN' TO GO!" William Slavens McNutt
(Our Soldiers from the Middle West)
- "THOSE BROWNING GUNS" Lucian Cary
(Uncle Sam's New Machine Guns)

These are but a few of the articles appearing in the March issues of Collier's. Such articles are keeping Collier's 'The National Weekly'.



On Sale Today

SECTION
GENERAL
SPORTING
WANT

U. S. READY
REVEAL I. W.
SABOTAGE

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Reasons why the federal
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cost of 2 cents."

Firing of Coal Pockets
Here is one of the spec
passages from "The New
by Andre Tridon, widely c
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which carry coal to the st
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the smoke exhausts. You
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Lessons in Delt Sab
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explosives, etc., etc."

One book on "Sabotage
C. Smith, says:
"Over can the military f
carefully employed, assa
The employers could no
have a soldier to guard eac

Potency of Sabotage
"Sabotage will put a
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"It is guerrilla warfare
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"Wobblies" in Wheat
Spikes driven into saw
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Many poems and songs
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what fields."

SEDITION FOR
IN BOOK AT
ON PATRIOT

Hidden in "Studies in the
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Russell of Brooklyn
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testament, is patriot
that "everywhere
in its every form in
government has a
book in various p
as seditious and it
copies in Chicago

JAHNKE ONLY A HOT TAMALE HERO AFTER ALL

**Not in France and Never
Wounded; Too Bad,
but Too True.**

This is a terribly scientific war and it seems tough to be skeptical about any glamor of romance that may creep into it. But there is some considerable doubt about the right of Arthur Jahnke to head our long red line of 'eroses.

Private A. J. came home last Saturday, as the first invalided soldier of the American expeditionary force, and great was the come thereof. There were columns and columns in the public prints (some of them), and flowers, and ambulances, and congratulations.

and a proud mother, and a doting kid brother, and a sweetheart at the train, and a wheel chair and all the comforts of home for the conquering, although temporarily crimped, hero!

The Dull, Sickening Thud

Now comes the aftermath:

Private Jahnke said he joined the

Private Jahnke said he entered the trenches in France on Nov. 28 and was wounded in the head in action on Nov. 30. The records of the Walter Reed hospital in Washington show

that a man named Jahnke was operated on for a fractured skull on Dec. 2. Col. W. C. Borden of the Walter Reed hospital says there have been no operations at the hospital for head injuries received in France.

Never in France, Says Surgeon.
Col. Borden says Jahnke is faking if

he claims to have been wounded in France or wounded at all. Col. Borden says Jahnske (he is erroneously called) Jehnske on the Walter Reed hospital rolls) fell during an epileptic attack in 1913 and fractured his skull. He said that while in camp near Washington he had another epileptic attack, again hurting his head. Col. Borden said he

The records of the Cook county hospital show that Arthur Jahnke entered the hospital on March 9, 1916, and was operated on for epilepsy and discharged two weeks later. He had a wound over the right side of the head. Twelve

Jahnke's picture was identified by Lieut. Childs at the bureau of identification as a man by the same name who was arrested on Nov. 18, 1911, charged with larceny and sentenced on Jan. 9, 1912, to three months in the

A "Hot Tamale" Hero.
Private Jahnke says the surgeons at the Walter Reed hospital in Washington put a silver patch in his skull where the boche's shell nicked him. And here's where Ernest Berg comes into the picture. Berg runs a print

Berg says Jahnke formerly lived with him. He has not seen Jahnke for eighteen months. Jahnke, Berg says, was discharged from the regular army in San Francisco for physical disability several years ago. Later, says Berg, Jahnke enlisted in the First cavalry, I. N. G., in which organization

he served with Berg. Berg says Jahnke was married at the time and that his wife is now in Michigan.

Berg declares that in the interim between Jahnke's army service, Jahnke peddled hot tamales on the north side. One night, Berg says, Jahnke fell down a stairway and fractured his skull. He

was operated on in the county hospital, Berg says, and he thinks the silver plate was put into his head there.

Jahnke and Wife in Jail.

Warden Fuller of the Ionia, Mich., reformatory, wired to THE TRIBUNE as follows last night:

"Arthur Jahnke was sentenced to

the Michigan reformatory on Dec. 18, 1914, for six months to five years for larceny. He was paroled to his brother, Dr. Jahnke in Chicago.

"Jahnke and his wife, Margaret, looted the summer cottage of O. A. Benson, north of St. Joseph, on the lake shore, and the stolen goods were found at Chicago. The wife was sent

to the Detroit house of correction for six months.

"Jahnke was born in Chicago in 1890."

"A Wild Kid," Brother Says.

Jahnke is at the residence of his mother, 1036 Roscoe street, where, on Saturday, as reported in other papers.

he gave a vivid description of how he fit and fell. His elder brother, Dr. Herbert Jahnke, a dentist, has just recently been commissioned as a lieutenant in the medical reserve corps.

"Art was always a wild, harum-scarum kid," said the doctor.

Records of the adjutant general's office in Washington show that together

tion in Washington show two Arthur Jahakes in the army, both from Chicago. The Arthur whose home address is 2443 North Fairfield avenue, Chicago, is a private in the Three Hundred and Eleventh engineers, a national army regiment, and has nothing to do with this story.

Boy Hit by Automobile Dies; Police Seek Driver

Reinhold Pelke, 12 years old, 19443 Green Bay avenue, struck by an automobile while riding a bicycle at East One Hundred and Third street

The car which struck the boy was owned and driven by Ernest Seipp, 2702 Avenue H, who assisted in taking him to the hospital. The police are now looking for Seipp.

FINANCIAL NOTES

EARL & WILSON

about twenty leading railroads to file weekly reports. In addition all railroads that have revenues of more than \$100,000 a year will be ordered to report their monthly earnings and expenses.

[illegible][illegible]

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Corporations are subject
to the same 50% penalty
plus a further penalty not
to exceed \$10,000.

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important duty. Ret-
urns may be obtained,
filed and taxes may be
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tails in your Federal In-
come tax return.

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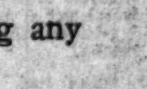
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INCOME TAX RETURNS

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SHARP UPTURN IN CEREALS AS SHORTS COVER

Much Buying Forced by
Official Action in Limit-
ing Speculative Trade.

Shorts ran up the price of oats yesterday, the market closing at practically best spots of the day at net gains of 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 c. The action of the exchange officials in placing limitations on individual speculative operations was a factor in the trade, as it forced a number of shorts to cover part of their holdings. Buy orders were encountered on the advance and the market was also affected by the strength in the cash situation.

Exporters were in the spot market in an active way and advanced their bids sharply, while premium for domestic business was 1/4 to 1/2 c. better than Saturday. At the opening of the market there was free selling of oats and May delivery was off a cent from the previous close. This brought out a host of buying orders, however, and the rally was quick and sharp.

Cash oats were steady to firm, with local shipping sales 250,000 bu., including 125,000 bu. for export. Outside points worked about 300,000 bu. Receipts were disappointing at 195 cars. Primary markets had 1,640,000 bu. against 1,230,000 bu. a year ago. North America shipped 1,063,000 bu. last week. Local stocks of oats increased 27,000 bu. for the week.

Corn Futures Are Erratic.
Trading in corn futures was fairly active but very erratic. March closed 1/4 to 1/2 c. higher while May was up 1/4 c. Prices broke at the outset but immediately rallied and there was no buying by shorts throughout the session. The offerings came from scattered sources and were not sufficiently free to prevent prices from jumping rather sharply between trades.

As in oats, the next rule restricting the open interest in the market was a factor. Cash corn was steady to firm for the general run of grain, but the market closed firm. Receipts were 727 cars. Primary markets had 2,966,000 bu. against 2,680,000 bu. a year ago. Local stocks of corn increased 443,000 bu. for the week. North America shipped 2,620,000 bu. for last week.

Late Rally in Provisions.
Heavy receipts of hogs and sharply lower prices at the yards broke previous values at the outset, but the market rallied later under short covering and buying by premium for export. Receipts of hogs were 1,000 head, against 1,100 head the previous week and 207 head a year ago. Exports of last week totaled 5,630 head, compared with 14,418 head the year ago, while bacon exports were 1,777,000 lb. against 1,756,000 lb. last year.

Eye Quiet and Steady.
Hogs were unchanged, with cash No. 1 selling at \$2.80. Receipts, 29 cars. Barley raised to \$1.12 lower. Malt and milling grades were quoted \$1.75 to \$1.97 and sold at \$1.80 to \$1.97; feed and mixing, \$1.00 to \$1.10, and screenings \$1.00 to \$1.10, with latter selling at \$1.10. Receipts, 24 cars. Timothy seed was firm. March closed \$5.40 and \$5.45 asked; cash lots sold at \$5.65 to \$5.75. Cloverseed was unchanged; cash lots quotable \$30.00 to \$31.00 and spot price \$33.50. Flax closed 2 1/2 c. lower, with cash quoted \$4.67 to \$4.70.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—WHEAT—Receipts 19 cars. Cash—No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.08; No. 4, \$1.06; No. 5, \$1.04; No. 6, \$1.02; No. 7, \$1.00; No. 8, \$0.98; No. 9, \$0.96; No. 10, \$0.94; No. 11, \$0.92; No. 12, \$0.90; No. 13, \$0.88; No. 14, \$0.86; No. 15, \$0.84; No. 16, \$0.82; No. 17, \$0.80; No. 18, \$0.78; No. 19, \$0.76; No. 20, \$0.74; No. 21, \$0.72; No. 22, \$0.70; No. 23, \$0.68; No. 24, \$0.66; No. 25, \$0.64; No. 26, \$0.62; No. 27, \$0.60; No. 28, \$0.58; No. 29, \$0.56; No. 30, \$0.54; No. 31, \$0.52; No. 32, \$0.50; No. 33, \$0.48; No. 34, \$0.46; No. 35, \$0.44; No. 36, \$0.42; No. 37, \$0.40; No. 38, \$0.38; No. 39, \$0.36; No. 40, \$0.34; No. 41, \$0.32; No. 42, \$0.30; No. 43, \$0.28; No. 44, \$0.26; No. 45, \$0.24; No. 46, \$0.22; No. 47, \$0.20; No. 48, \$0.18; No. 49, \$0.16; No. 50, \$0.14; No. 51, \$0.12; No. 52, \$0.10; No. 53, \$0.08; No. 54, \$0.06; No. 55, \$0.04; No. 56, \$0.02; No. 57, \$0.00; No. 58, \$0.00; No. 59, \$0.00; No. 60, \$0.00; No. 61, \$0.00; No. 62, \$0.00; No. 63, \$0.00; No. 64, \$0.00; 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No. 716, \$0.00; No. 717, \$0.00; No. 718, \$0.00; No. 719, \$0.00; No. 720, \$0.00; No. 721, \$0.00; No. 722, \$0.00; No. 723, \$0.00; No. 724, \$0.00; No. 725, \$0.00; No. 726, \$0.00; No. 727, \$0.00; No. 728, \$0.00; No. 729, \$0.00; No. 730, \$0.00; No. 731, \$0.00; No. 732, \$0.00; No. 733, \$0.00; No. 734, \$0.00; No. 735, \$0.00; No. 736, \$0.00; No. 737, \$0.00; No. 738, \$0.00; No. 739, \$0.00; No. 740, \$0.00; No. 741, \$0.00; No. 742, \$0.00; No. 743, \$0.00; No. 744, \$0.00; No. 745, \$0.00; No. 746, \$0.00; No. 747, \$0.00; No. 748, \$0.00; No. 749, \$0.00; No. 750, \$0.00; No. 751, \$0.00; No. 752, \$0.00; No. 753, \$0.00; No. 754, \$0.00; No. 755, \$0.00; No. 756, \$0.00; No. 757, \$0.00; No. 758, \$0.00; No. 759, \$0.00; No. 760, \$0.00; No. 761, \$0.00; No. 762, \$0.00; No. 763, \$0.00; No. 764, \$0.00; No. 765, \$0.00; No. 766, \$0.00; No. 767, \$0.00; No. 768, \$0.00; No. 769, \$0.00; No. 770, \$0.00; No. 771, \$0.00; No. 772, \$0.00; No. 773, \$0.00; No. 774, \$0.00; No. 775, \$0.00; No. 776, \$0.00; No. 777, \$0.00; No. 778, \$0.00; No. 779, \$0.00; No. 780, \$0.00; No. 781, \$0.00; No. 782, \$0.00; No. 783, \$0.00; No. 784, \$0.00; No. 785, \$0.00; No. 786, \$0.00; No. 787, \$0.00; No. 788, \$0.00; No. 789, \$0.00; No. 790, \$0.00; No. 791, \$0.00; No. 792, \$0.00; No. 793, \$0.00; No. 794, \$0.00; No. 795, \$0.00; No. 796, \$0.00; No. 797, \$0.00; No. 798, \$0.00; No. 799, \$0.00; No. 800, \$0.00; No. 801, \$0.00; No. 802, \$0.00; No. 803, \$0.00; No. 804, \$0.00; No. 805, \$0.00; No. 806, \$0.00; No. 807, \$0.00; No. 808, \$0.00; No. 809, \$0.00; No. 810, \$0.00; No. 811, \$0.00; No. 812, \$0.00; No. 813, \$0.00; No. 814, \$0.00; No. 815, \$0.00; No. 816, \$0.00; No. 817, \$0.00; No. 818, \$0.00; No. 819, \$0.00; No. 820, \$0.00; No. 821, \$0.00; No. 822, \$0.00; No. 823, \$0.00; No. 824, \$0.00; No. 825, \$0.00; No. 826, \$0.00; No. 827, \$0.00; No. 828, \$0.00; No. 829, \$0.00; No. 830, \$0.00; No. 831, \$0.00; No. 832, \$0.00; No. 833, \$0.00; No. 834, \$0.00; No. 835, \$0.00; No. 836, \$0.00; No. 837, \$0.00; No. 838, \$0.00; No. 839, \$0.00; No. 840, \$0.00; No. 841, \$0.00; No. 842, \$0.00; No. 843, \$0.00; No. 844, \$0.00; No. 845, \$0.00; No. 846, \$0.00; No. 847, \$0.00; No. 848, \$0.00; No. 849, \$0.00; No. 850, \$0.00; No. 851, \$0.00; No. 852, \$0.00; No. 853, \$0.00; No. 854, \$0.00; No. 855, \$0.00; No. 856, \$0.00; No. 857, \$0.00; No. 858, \$0.00; No. 859, \$0.00; No. 860, \$0.00; No. 861, \$0.00; No. 862, \$0.00; No.

Foreign Securities

Investment Opportunities"
 maintaining significant
 comparisons of prices
 yields here and
 abroad; charts of
 prospective
 liquidation
 of foreign loans
 and price move-
 ments for previous wars;
 other valuable in-
 formation data.

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 ment of the bond—one hun-
 dred cents on the dollar—at
 maturity.
 Principal Bonds are free
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 payable in \$100, \$500 and
 1000 denominations.
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 Government and Municipal Bonds
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 gage 6% Bonds secured
 by new, fully rented
 Chicago Apartment Building,
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 twenty people who have inquired
 information about our shares
 have purchased them.

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 but it is not a mystery. You
 only have to be informed to know
 why.
 WRITE today for proof and
 facts, showing that investors
 our shares should make large
 and sure profits. There is
 charge and you are under no
 obligation if you ask for circular
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 plying for this position please state
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 ment of experience, amount of
 interest controlled, and a clear idea
 amount of business that probably
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 market. All communications will be
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 Capitalists and the Great
 consuming Public Are All In-
 formed by Tribune Advertising

PRODUCE MARKETS

EGGS.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Market firm, with
 prices about 1c higher. Receipts, 10,253
 cases. Quotations: Do, cases in-
 cluded, \$3.45@3.50;
 returned \$3.45@3.50;
 Extras, \$4.00@4.10;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—Eggs—firm,
 receipts, 30,423; fresh gathered extra, 43c; ex-
 tra, 42c; state, 41c@41.50; second, 39c
 40c; state, 38c and nearby, 37c@38c; state
 Pennsylvania and nearby, 36c@37c; state
 43c@44c; mixed, 41c@42c.
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18.—EGGS—
 lower; nearby fresh, \$1.25 per case; near-
 by current receipts, \$1.25@1.30; western
 extra, \$1.15; western, \$1.10; \$1.05
 \$1.10; fancy selected packed, 45c@46c per
 dozen.
 KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—EGGS—
 firm, 34c.
 ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—EGGS—35c.

BUTTER.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Trade quiet and mar-
 ket steady at unchanged prices. Receipts,
 6,403 tubs. Quotations:
 Extra, \$4.00@4.10;
 First, \$3.95@4.00;
 Second, \$3.90@4.00;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—BUTTER—weak;
 receipts, 9,928; creamery higher than extra,
 44c@45c; creamery extra (25 cwt), 43c
 44c; extra, 42c@43c; second, 41c@42c.
 ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—BUTTER—
 Creamery, 47c.
 KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—BUTTER—
 Creamery, 44c; extra, 40c; second, 38c;
 packing, 37c.
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18.—BUTTER—
 Receipts, 47c.
 BUTTER, 44c; extra, 40c; second, 38c;
 packing, 37c.
 BUTTER, 44c; extra, 40c; second, 38c;
 packing, 37c.

CHEESE.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Fair trade at steady
 prices. Quotations:
 Young Americans, \$2.00@2.10;
 Longhorn, \$1.95@2.05;
 Double daisies, \$1.90@2.00;
 PLYMOUTH, Wis., March 18.—CHEESE—
 Receipts, 2,272; state, held receipts, 2,420;
 double, 22c; America, 24c; horns, 25c.
 NEW YORK, March 18.—CHEESE—Weak;
 receipts, 2,272; state, held receipts, 2,420;
 double, 22c; America, 24c; horns, 25c.
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18.—CHEESE—
 Receipts, 2,272; state, held receipts, 2,420;
 double, 22c; America, 24c; horns, 25c.
 KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 18.—CHEESE—
 Receipts, 2,272; state, held receipts, 2,420;
 double, 22c; America, 24c; horns, 25c.
 ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—CHEESE—
 Receipts, 2,272; state, held receipts, 2,420;
 double, 22c; America, 24c; horns, 25c.

POULTRY.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Market quiet and
 steady at former prices; receipts, 45,000.
 Quotations:
 Live—
 Turkeys, \$2.00@2.10;
 Roosters, \$1.95@2.05;
 Ducks, \$1.90@2.00;
 Geese, \$1.85@1.95;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—POULTRY—Live
 firm; old roosters, 27c; young and smooth

VEGETABLES.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Potatoes sold 150
 mostly \$1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs. Quotations:
 Best, \$1.50@1.60;
 Do, \$1.45@1.55;
 Carrots, 10c;
 Spinach, 10c;
 Onions, 10c;
 Peas, 10c;
 Beans, 10c;
 Corn, 10c;
 Potatoes, 10c;
 Sweet potatoes, 10c;
 Hampe, 10c.

FRUITS.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Trade quiet and mar-
 ket steady. Quotations:
 Apples, \$3.00@3.10;
 Do, \$2.95@3.05;
 Lemons, \$4.00@4.10;
 Do, \$3.95@4.05;
 Grapefruit, \$4.00@4.10;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—FRUIT—
 Apples, \$3.00@3.10;
 Do, \$2.95@3.05;
 Lemons, \$4.00@4.10;
 Do, \$3.95@4.05;
 Grapefruit, \$4.00@4.10;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—FRUIT—
 Apples, \$3.00@3.10;
 Do, \$2.95@3.05;
 Lemons, \$4.00@4.10;
 Do, \$3.95@4.05;
 Grapefruit, \$4.00@4.10;

WHEAT.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Wheat quiet and
 steady at former prices; receipts, 45,000.
 Quotations:
 Live—
 Turkeys, \$2.00@2.10;
 Roosters, \$1.95@2.05;
 Ducks, \$1.90@2.00;
 Geese, \$1.85@1.95;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—POULTRY—Live
 firm; old roosters, 27c; young and smooth

WHEAT.
 CHICAGO, March 18.—Wheat quiet and
 steady at former prices; receipts, 45,000.
 Quotations:
 Live—
 Turkeys, \$2.00@2.10;
 Roosters, \$1.95@2.05;
 Ducks, \$1.90@2.00;
 Geese, \$1.85@1.95;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—POULTRY—Live
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 Quotations:
 Live—
 Turkeys, \$2.00@2.10;
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 Ducks, \$1.90@2.00;
 Geese, \$1.85@1.95;
 NEW YORK, March 18.—POULTRY—Live
 firm; old roosters, 27c; young and smooth

CHICAGO'S SHARE OF NEXT LIBERTY TO BE LARGER

Seventh District Quota to Be 14% of U. S. Subscriptions.

Chicago and the seventh federal re-
 serve district will be asked to shoulder
 a larger proportion of the nation's bur-
 den in the third Liberty loan campaign.
 Until recently this district has been
 supplying 10 per cent of the bond and
 note subscriptions. The last treasury
 note offering showed that the quota of
 the district had been advanced to 12
 per cent. In the next Liberty loan
 campaign the quota is to be 14 per
 cent, according to present plans.
 Charles H. Schweppe, vice chairman
 of the Liberty loan executive com-
 mittee of the district, who is a member
 of the quota committee, returned from
 Washington yesterday prepared to set
 this task for Chicago. He is informed
 that the aim will be to enlist 15,000,000
 Liberty bond subscribers in the next
 campaign.
 Liberty bonds sold a shade lower yes-
 terday and the list as a whole declined.
 Erie Convertible Advanced.
 Erie convertible issued made a mild
 response to the advance which oc-
 curred today in the preferred shares
 of the company. Last year, when it
 became apparent that Erie would not
 earn anything like fixed charges, and
 hence that receivership was threat-
 ened, Erie's first preferred stock sold
 down to 18c, the second preferred to
 16c, the common stock to 15c, and

Federal Motor Truck Net Profits Are \$456,824
 Detroit, Mich., March 18.—(Special.)—
 Federal Motor Truck company reports
 net profits for year ended Dec. 31 of \$456,
 824, after deducting \$250,000 as a re-
 sponse for excess profits tax. The com-
 pany has \$1,000,000 capital stock out-
 standing. Total sales for the year were
 \$6,005,346. As of Dec. 31, 1917, the com-
 pany had profit and loss surplus of \$498,
 391.
 CERTIFICATE OF THE CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE.
 Issues of \$2,225,000 Two-Year 6% Notes dated March 15, 1918, payable March 15, 1920 (Nos. 1 to 2,225) by The
 Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board (Opinion
 not incompatible with interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, sec-
 urity or legality thereof in any respect.)

\$2,225,000
 The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company
 Two-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes
 Dated March 15, 1918
 Subject to call on any interest period upon sixty days' notice, at 100.50 and accrued interest
 Dues March 15, 1920
 INTEREST payable semi-annually March 15th, and September 15th, in New York and Cincinnati. Prin-
 cipal and interest are payable in gold coin without deduction for any tax, assessment, or governmental
 charge (other than any Federal Income Tax or State Income Tax) which the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom, under any present or future law.
 Coupon Notes of \$1,000 denomination, with privilege of registering principal.

Central Trust Company of Cincinnati, Trustee.
 From a letter of the President of the Company we make the following summary:
 Property
 The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company owns generating and distributing systems supplying the
 City of Cincinnati and surrounding territory, one of the most important commercial and industrial
 centers of the country.
 Security
 These notes are secured by deposit of \$3,000,000 of this company's First and Refunding, now First
 Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1926.
 Population
 The estimated population of the territory served is 750,000.
 Dividends
 The company has paid dividends at a rate not less than 4% annually for 65 years—present rate 5%.
 One of the longest dividend records for a public utility property in the United States.
 Franchises
 In opinion of counsel perpetual, subject to rate regulating ordinances and the City's right under a satis-
 factory arbitration agreement.
 Revenues
 The revenues of the company for the year ended December 31, 1917, were over three times total
 interest charges, including this issue.
 These Notes are followed by capital stock having an approximate present market value of over
 \$24,850,000.
 Purpose of Issue
 These Notes are issued for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of the Company's new electric
 generating station in Cincinnati, with an initial capacity of 50,000 K. W., and an ultimate capacity of 100,000
 K. W., and for the purpose of obtaining funds to pay for extensions, additions and new properties necessary
 to the conduct of the business of the Company as required by its franchises with the City of Cincinnati.
 Description of Notes
 The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company Two-Year Secured Gold Notes are dated March 15, 1918, and mature
 March 15, 1920, subject to call on any interest period upon sixty days' notice, at 100.50 and accrued interest.
 Interest is payable semi-annually, March 15 and September 15, in New York and Cincinnati, and both
 principal and interest are payable in gold coin, this Company agreeing to pay the Normal Federal Income
 Tax, provided the same does not exceed 2% and can be legally done.
 Notes are in coupon form of \$1,000 denomination, with privilege of registering principal.

CAPITALIZATION
 Capital Stock \$36,000,000
 First and Refunding 5% 15,000,000
 Two-Year 6% Notes, this issue 2,225,000
 Total Capitalization \$53,225,000
 (Exclusive of those deposited as security for Notes.)
 Outstanding
 \$35,395,000
 \$3,830,000
 2,225,000
 \$46,550,000

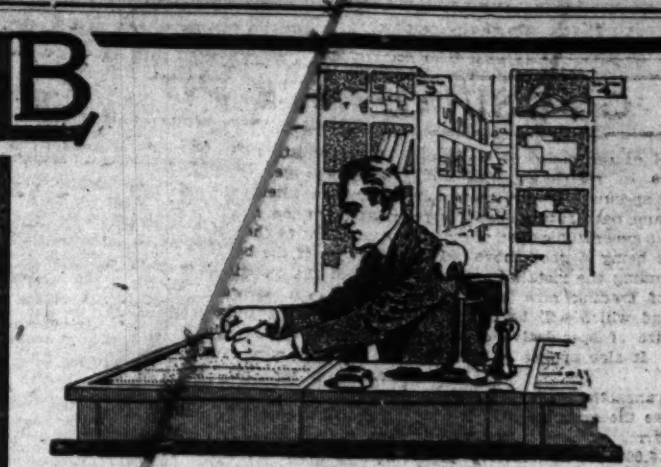
Lease of Properties
 The properties of The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company are leased until 2005 to The Union Gas & Electric
 Company. As rent the lessee pays 5% on the stock of The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, interest on
 the outstanding bonds of said Company, and also an additional sum to cover organization, expenses, etc. The
 lessee is obliged to set aside 1% of its gross receipts from operation of the property, but not more than \$50,000
 annually for a depreciation fund, to be applied to capital expenditures, the property to acquire or con-
 structed to become the property of the owner. After 1918 this fund becomes 2% of gross receipts and not
 less than \$100,000 annually. The agreement also provides for a guaranty fund of \$3,000,000 in cash, or securi-
 ties, approved by The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, as security for the performance of the covenants
 of the lease.
 EARNINGS
 The amount received from the lessee as rental for the year ended December 31, 1917,
 exclusive of bond interest, was \$1,752,815
 Interest on Funded Debt, including this issue 580,300
 The above rental is equal to 3.02 times the amount required to pay total interest charges.
 The Union Gas & Electric Company earns a considerable margin over the sum required to meet its rental charges as
 lessee of The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company.
 Income Account, Union Gas & Electric Co.
 Year Ended December 31, 1917
 Net Earnings; Gas \$1,036,641
 Net Earnings, Electric 1,348,424
 Other Income 163,344
 Total Income \$2,548,409

All legal details of this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Murray, Prentice & Howland, of New York, for ourselves; also,
 Messrs. Rufus B. Smith and Alfred M. Cohen, of Cincinnati, for the company.
 We recommend these notes for investment.
 Price 97.75 and Interest, Yielding About 7 1/4%
 Although the information contained herein is not guaranteed, it has been obtained from sources which we believe to be
 reliable and is the information on which we have acted in this matter.
 The Equitable Trust Company
 of New York
 Bond Department, 27 WALL STREET,
 NEW YORK CITY.
 Weil, Roth & Company
 Cincinnati
 139 E. Fourth St.
 CHICAGO

INDUSTRIAL EARNINGS

LA BELLE IRON WORKS CO.
 For the year ended Dec. 31: Total earn-
 ings, \$14,108,404; increase \$7,764,089; net
 after provision for exhaustion of minerals,
 \$12,791,560; increase \$7,032,507; net profit,
 \$4,308,628; increase \$1,008,529; dividends,
 \$1,983,080; increase \$204,024; surplus for
 \$4,414,048; increase \$1,813,403; profit
 and loss surplus, \$9,520,811; increase \$3,
 863,848.
 EVERETT, HEANEY & CO. INC.
 For the year 1917, net profits were \$683,
 730, compared with \$544,545 in 1916. This
 earnings power, which is before war taxes, is
 equivalent to 36.18 per cent on the \$2,000,
 000 stock, against 27.33 per cent in 1916.
 After 10 per cent dividend and setting aside
 \$219,919 as reserve for taxes, a surplus of
 \$304,710 was carried to profit and loss.
 LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES.
 Net profits for the year ended Dec. 31 last
 amounted to \$71,375. At the end of 1917
 the surplus amounted to \$485,336.

both the series A and B 4 per cent con-
 vertible bonds below 50.
 Then the government took over the
 Erie with the rest of the railroads,
 guaranteeing annual net income after
 tax at the average rate for the three
 years ended June 30, 1917. With re-
 versibility starting in the face, Erie
 was thus placed overnight in the govern-
 ment guarantee in a position where
 there would be annual net income ap-
 plicable to fixed charges of \$15,000,
 000 with fixed charges of only \$10,000,
 000.
 Lead Farmers \$13,878,811.
 The federal farm loan board reports
 that loans made to farmers in Feb-
 ruary amounted to \$13,878,811. This
 is the largest total reported for any
 month since the land bank system was
 established. The total loaned to date
 is \$64,533,348 and is composed of \$3,445
 individual loans. The St. Paul bank
 has the largest loan account, \$11,939,
 200.
 The maturity of \$57,738,000, Brook-
 lyn Rapid Transit 5 per cent, six year
 notes on July 1 is beginning to trou-
 ble the market. One plan for meet-
 ing the obligation contemplates the
 sale of \$15,000,000 preferred stock. The
 directors appear to depend consid-
 erably on the government for assistance
 and hope to arrange an extension of
 a large part of the notes.



"Here's the stock record that saved my job"

"The stock room used to be a gamble.
 The Boss would call me up and ask how
 much of this-or-that we had on hand.
 "If I had time I'd look through a few loose
 memos of goods received or shipments made. But
 if he was in a hurry, I'd make a wild guess and
 let it go at that.
 "I made all kinds of mistakes. I was about
 ready to quit.
 "But about that time the Boss installed a
 Library Bureau stock record. It kept me in my job.
 "I like it because it shows how and when each
 item of stock was received and delivered—the
 quantity on hand at any time—where it is
 when and how much to order."
 The L. B. Stock record is simple and elastic.
 There is a card for each article, size, style or
 number. New cards can be added and old ones
 removed, leaving only live cards, every one
 instantly available.
 Send for catalog and sample cards

Library Bureau
 Card and filing
 systems
 Founded 1876
 Filing cabinets
 wood and steel
 J. L. ROWLEY, Manager
 6 North Michigan ave., Chicago
 Forty salesrooms in leading cities of the United States, Great Britain and France

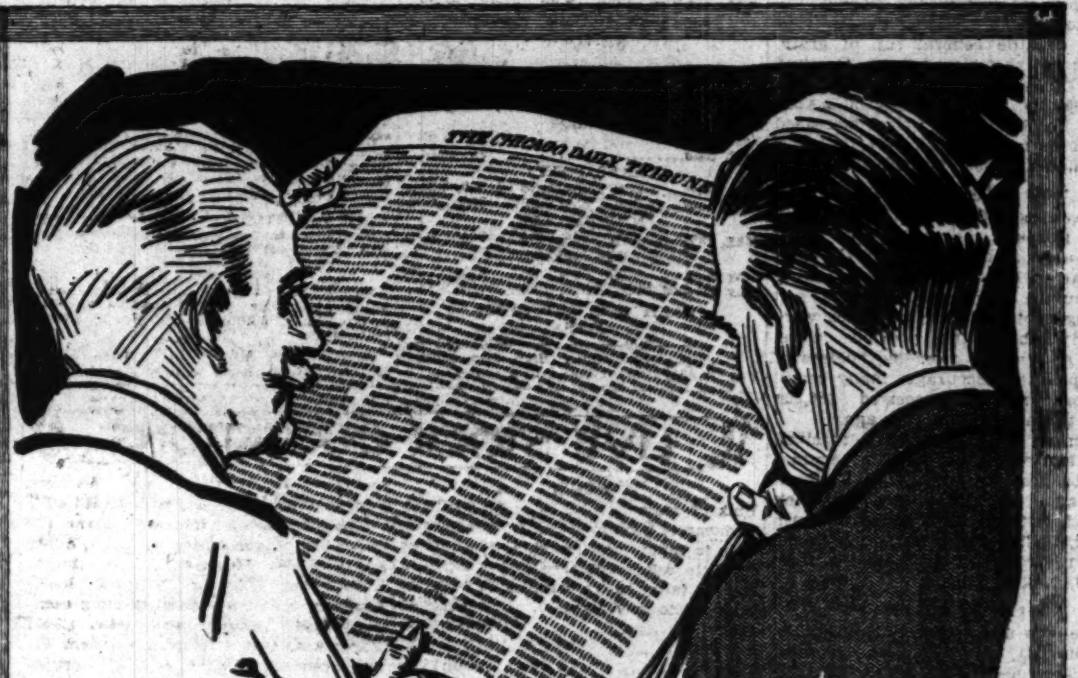
E. H. CLARKE
 INC.
 105 So. La Salle St., Chicago
 Phone Main 5408
 N. Y. City Boston Philadelphia Newark

Exceeding ALL Expectations

Recent developments indicate
 a greater bonanza than ever its
 owners hoped for in the silver
 mines of
 ONONDAGO
 Mines Corp'n

Bids for this stock, already
 selling around \$34, are becom-
 ing more and more numerous.
 Sensational advances in market
 price may occur any day now,
 as the floating supply of stock is
 small—and growing smaller.
 Your broker will enter your
 order "at the market"—or
 wire your order direct to us.
 J. A. Brennan & Co.
 Members N. Y. Curb Market Ass'n
 39 Broad St., New York
 Stock Brokers

Before purchasing oil securities
 it will pay you to investigate
 BARNETT
 OIL & GAS
 a company with an outlet for
 its entire production and a de-
 mand for the products of its
 refinery greatly exceeding the
 available supply.
 Net earnings are now run-
 ning at the rate of 50%
 annually on the outstanding stock,
 or more than double the divi-
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 Write for semi-annual report
 just received from the Treasurer
 and letter B2.



Where the Search for Preferred Workers Ends

One of the most serious
 problems confronting an em-
 ployer is that of finding really good
 help. That preferred worker whom you seek—
 that one who is not content merely to tread the beaten
 path—who has ideals and ambitions which give him the
 courage to set a high mark and the will to attain it—that
 one is a reader of The Tribune, because he is keenly
 alive and in full sympathy with The Tribune's aggressive
 policy for human progress.

Your search for a preferred
 worker will end with the decision to
 use The Tribune Help Wanted Columns—not
 merely because of The Tribune's enormous circulation,
 but because the largest number of the most efficient workers, in
 every line, know that positions with real opportunities are always
 advertised in "The World's Greatest Newspaper."

Get the BIG Idea
 —for Want-ad Results Use

The Chicago Tribune
 The World's Greatest Newspaper
 (TRADE-MARK REGISTERED)
 PHONE CENTRAL 100
 411 N. Dearborn St.

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WANTED-MALE HELP.

PACKERS.

If you have packed ladies' coats, suits and miscellaneous wear for local mail order house we offer you:

\$14 starting salary.

\$15 after first month.

\$16 after second month.

Promotion thereafter constant with work before.

Apply ready to work.

PHILIPSBORN,
900 W. VAN BUREN.

ORDER FILLERS.

Unusual opportunity for young men from 17 to 20 yrs. of age, to learn the merchandise business; positions permanent; good pay.

BUTLER BROTHERS,
Randolph-st. Bridge.

STOCKMEN.

FOR.

MERCHANDISE.

DEPARTMENTS.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

MEN-ACTIVE, TO FILL ORDERS.

In our wallpaper department.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

MEN-ON SHIPPING FLOOR.

Calumet Baking Powder,

4100 Fillmore-st.

BOTS AND YOUNG MEN-FOR ORDER FILLING AND STOCK WORK.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

MEN-SEVERAL NEAR, NOT OVER 25.

high school or college preferred; advancement assured. Call before 10:30 a.m. daily.

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DON'T FAIL TO SEE US TODAY.

If you are seeking a high grade position.

We have here for you many excellent opportunities.

You will find it to your advantage to take advantage of real opportunity to get the kind of position you are looking for.

These positions are for:

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Every sort of high grade office position. Re-fer to our list of positions and you will find every unplaced satisfaction. Our terms are reasonable. SEE US TODAY.

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ESTABLISHED 45 YEARS.

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MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVES.

World Manager, Superintendent, Foreman, Master Mechanic, Chief Engineer, Production Superintendent, and others.

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A NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMEN,

WITH OR WITHOUT EXPERIENCE, MAY SECURE POSITIONS WITH US AS

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Apply Office Manager,

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CASHIERS, INSPECTORS & WRAPPERS-Bright, neat ap-

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Makers and hand button-
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required; extra good seam-
stresses find permanent em-
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they have never before
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LARGE, attractive rooms, with private
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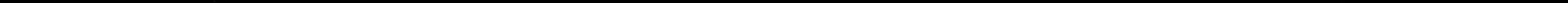
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Machinery for rubber
3 phase 60 cycle motor driven,
this size of Garden City No. 1.
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heat, boiler, 48x10, and other types
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Machinery in stock. We buy
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about 10 H. F.; also 2 steam
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BY E. O. PHILLIPS
Milwaukee, Wis., March 10, 1900.
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